The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Continued Excitement Over the Cabinet Appointments.

Probabilities of a Modification of the Law of 1789.

The Proposed Amendment to the Tenure-of-Office Bill.

Business Before Congress—Probability of a Long Session.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 7.

The following is the message sent to the Senate on Saturday by President GRANT in relation to the law of 1789:

To the Senate of the United States:

Since the nomination and confirmation of ALEXANDER T. STEWART to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, I find that by the eighth section of the act of Congress, approved Sept. 2, 1789, it provides as follows, to wit:

And be it further enacted, That no person appointed to any office instituted by this act, shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying out the business of trade or commerce, or owner in whole or part of any sea vessel, or purchase by himself or another in trust for him any public lands or other public property, or be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any State or of the United States, or take or apply to his own use any emolument or gain for negotiating or transacting any business in the said Department, other than shall be allowed by law; and if any person shall offend against any of the prohibitions of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and forfeit to the United States the penalty of $3,000, and shall, upon conviction, be removed from office, and for ever thereafter be incapable of holding any office under the United States. Provided that any other, and not a public prosecutor, shall give information of any such offence upon which a prosecution and conviction shall be had, one-half of aforesaid penalty of $3,000, when recovered, shall be for the use of the person giving such information.

In view of these provisions, and the fact that Mr. STEWART has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, I would ask that he be exempted by joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress from the operations of the same.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1869.

There are several acts bearing on the subject. The original Treasury act of 1789, from which the section is quoted, was framed by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and had special reference to his own occupancy of the position, and the force of the restriction is universally conceded. The act of 1791, extended the restriction to clerks, and the act of 1795 partially removed the prohibition from clerks and other officers, but the act of March 3, 1799, extended the prohibition to all officers of the Treasury, so as to include Custom-house officers, Inspectors, &c. The act of Feb. 26, 1869, provided an additional guard on this subject by prohibiting any officer of the Treasury or other Executive Department from acting as agent or attorney, or prosecuting as principal any claim upon the Government. So little was known of the act in question by that eminent legal body, the Senate, that no allusion whatever was made to it when his name was sent in and no one even hinted that against him there was the slightest taint of ineligibility.

The question as to what will be done with the request of the President has been almost the sole topic of discussion in all circles to-day. There is no reason to change the opinion expressed in these dispatches last night. It does not seem possible that any modification of the act can pass the Senate, without a very warm discussion, involving the whole question of STEWART'S fitness and business. The sentiment of Republican members of the House seems to be decidedly against any change in the act. Mr. STEWART'S *status* in this matter is just this: If the modification of the act cannot be made without a contest gracefully, and with a degree of unanimity, he will himself quickly relieve the whole subject of all embarrassment by declining the position. It is reported to-night that a delegation of importers and merchants from New-York will be here in the morning to use their influence against Mr. STEWART.

THE NEW CABINET.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE qualified as Secretary of State last evening, and will enter upon the performance of his duties to-morrow. He stated to-day that he should probably remain in that position but a short time. It seems to be understood that he will ere long leave for Europe in an official capacity. He is receiving the congratulations of many friends upon his appointment to the State Department, in the absence of political experience.

In the Cabinet Mr. WASHBURNE is looked upon by members of the party here with peculiar affection. Hon. A. E. BORIE, the new Secretary of the Navy, has telegraphed acceptance of the position, and will be here to-morrow. Hon. E. ROCKWOOD HOAR, the new Attorney-General, accepts the position, and will be here on Tuesday night. Hon. JACOB D. COX, the new Secretary of the Interior, will accept, and has telegraphed for apartments at the Ebbitt House for Tuesday morning. Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General, qualified yesterday afternoon, and remained at the Department for an hour or two, when he left for his residence at Elkton, Md. He will return on Monday afternoon. A great many gentlemen in quest of Post Offices are anxious to see him.

I learn, on excellent authority, that Hon. G. H. STUART, of Philadelphia, was offered a Cabinet position by General GRANT, and that he declined it because of the state of his health.

As stated in these dispatches last night, it was the Interior Department, and not the Treasury, which was offered by General GRANT to Governor BOUTWELL, and which he declined. The reason given by Mr. BOUTWELL is that he much prefers his position in the House to the duties of the Interior Department. He will probably be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the reorganization now going on.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE BILL.

Three propositions, in reference to the Tenure-of-Office act, are now pending in Senate. Mr. SUMNER proposes a modification. General THAYER has brought forward the old House bill, repealing it in toto, and Senator WILLIAMS is in favor of its suspension until March 4, 1873. General THAYER gave notice on Friday last that he would call it up yesterday, but after consultation with the friends of the measure, he did not ask or press its consideration. The subject is, in a great measure, lost sight of in the excitement on the repeal of the Treasury act, and since the Cabinet has been announced the prospects of its erasure from the statute books are by no means so good as they were before. Representatives do not appear to be so anxious to sweep it away as they were before, and when it comes up again in the House the vote of forty-seven Republicans against it will be considerably increased.

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL HOUSEHOLD.

The *personnel* of the President's official household for the present is as follows: General PORTER will have charge of the matter of making out appointments; General BADEAU will attend, as heretofore, to the opening of the correspondence; General BABCOCK will have charge of all applications for and matters pertaining to appointments to office—all such applications will be promptly referred to the several Departments; General DENT will have control of all arrangements for visiting the President, interviews, presentations and the general charge of the reception room—transacting the business of all callers not absolutely necessary to be sent to the President. A bulletin of all matters authorized to be made public will be prepared each day and furnished to all correspondents who call for it. The President and family will remain at their present residence for some weeks yet, until the Executive Mansion shall be in complete readiness to receive them.

THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

It is reported that Dr. SHARPE, Postmaster at Richmond, and a brother-in-law of the President, will be appointed United States Marshal of the District of Columbia. This will disappoint several ambitious local politicians, and among them Ex-Mayor WALLACH, who is an applicant for the office.

The Senatorial caucus will reconvene to-morrow morning for the purpose of receiving the list of the Commissioners proposed by the Select Committee of Seven, which will be offered in the Senate and be agreed to without debate.

Commissioner DURAND will qualify on Wednesday. Mr. ROLLINS remains on duty until that time. An immense number of applications for office continue to be sent to the new Commissioner, who has no appointing power whatever.

The President has tendered the appointment of Postmaster at St. Louis to Major-General A. J. SMITH, formerly of the Western Army, and more recently Colonel of Cavalry, in place of JOSEPH T. FULLERTON, to be removed.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 7.

MR. STEWART'S CASE.

Congress will at once engage in the consideration of the President's recommendation that a joint resolution be passed exempting the new Secretary of the Treasury from the operation of that clause in the act establishing the Treasury Department which provides that no person shall be appointed to any office instituted by the act, who is concerned directly or indirectly in carrying on the business of trade and commerce. Since the message was sent to the Senate there has been much consultation among members of Congress upon the subject. Some of the Republicans have openly declared they will vote for such a resolution; others express their reluctance to do so, but say they will do nothing to embarrass the President at the commencement of his Administration. Mr. STEWART was, it is said, in consultation with various Senators to-day. In view of what has occurred to-night, it is probable the President will to-morrow withdraw the message, or that Mr. STEWART will resign, in order to leave the President free to make another appointment of Secretary of the Treasury.

BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.

All the bills which passed one House of Congress but failed in the other, having fallen with the close of the former Congress, and also those which passed both branches but did not receive the President's signature, will again be introduced. Among them are the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Civil-Office act, Mr. SCHENCK'S bill to strengthen the public credit, the Indian Appropriation bill, the Amendatory Internal Revenue bill, and the bill to redistribute national currency, giving a larger share to the South and West. Besides these, a large number of bills have already been introduced during the present session.

The Senate will be engaged in the consideration of Indian treaties and other Executive business, in addition to that of legislation. Thus it will be seen that the session of Congress is not likely to be very short; no one ventures on even a guess as to its duration.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Ex-President JOHNSON and wife are still stopping with Mr. JOHN F. COYLE, of the *National Intelligencer*. It is expected that he will, by invitation of the corporate authorities of Baltimore, visit that city on Wednesday, and on his return to Washington will take the train, by way of Lynchburg, to his home in Tennessee.

SOUTHERN INTERESTS.

Gentlemen connected with Republican associations in the South have been in consultation regarding the interests of that section of the country. Those from Alabama and Mississippi will hold a meeting to-morrow night.

THE CABINET.

More Expressions of Opinion by the Press.

From the Albany Journal.

In making up this Cabinet General GRANT has taken upon himself all the consequences that may follow. As he claimed the right of unhampered choice, so it is to be presumed he will have no desire to divide the account of results with anybody. He has put men in office who never held office before. He has called merchants, whose entire lives have been passed in the atmosphere of the counting-room and in the employments of commercial barter, to the highest arena of political action and practical statesmanship. He has intrusted those whose studies have been limited to bills of lading and invoices with the most important questions of national economy, domestic and foreign. There are those who may think that this involves too much hazard; that in the untried arena to which they have been summoned, these Secretaries may fail from lack of previous familiarity with public service or bent of mind in that direction. Events must show. The President is probably familiar with all his appointees; and it is to be presumed that he has measured their capacities with reference to the peculiar work they will have to do.

From the Hartford Post.

Well, we are not disposed to indulge in rhapsodies over the selections, or, indeed, to expect immediate wonderful results from them. We have great confidence in President GRANT'S powers of discernment and insight in the selection of subordinates, as shown all through the war. And, on the whole, we like the composition of this Cabinet, for many reasons, chief of which is the fact that all the members are gentlemen of high character, personally, who are above selfish considerations, and beyond the approach of the mere politicians. We are content without making a great hurrah over it, to wait and see.

From the Richmond Examiner, (Democratic.)

The obnoxious feature of this list of appointments is that three of the gentlemen named are not politicians. Another noticeable feature is the utter ignoring of the carpet-baggers of the South. Mr. CRESWELL, we suppose, was selected as a sort of representative of this section—the best that could be found. We imagine (though really knowing very little of most of the parties) that it may be regarded as a conservative Cabinet.

From the Richmond Whig, (Democratic.)

General GRANT has chosen his Cabinet not only to the exclusion of prominent and extreme leaders, but without consultation with them, and evidently in disregard of their wishes. This Cabinet will, for many reasons, be acceptable to moderate and patriotic men throughout the country, and not the less so to many because it has a strong infusion of Old-Line Whiggery.

General GRANT'S inaugural and his Cabinet selections encourage us to believe that he is resolved to take the Government out of the rut in which extreme partisanship placed it, and give it a new start on a broad and national highway.

From the Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer.

It looks to us as if the new President has ventured to be more independent of his friends than he ought or can afford to be, to make his Administration a success, and carry out the measures which he has so unreservedly promised.

From the Richmond Dispatch, (Democratic.)

General GRANT, in framing this Cabinet, has left out the political hacks—those drilled and disciplined leaders in partisan warfare—and he has no doubt done so to get rid of their arrogance and their prejudices and passions. He did not mean to gather about him men prone to dictation. In avoiding them he facilitates the way to peace, and practicalizes his Administration.

From the Syracuse Journal.

The President has exhibited his independence in making these selections; independence of the managing politicians, who have beset him to serve particular interests and purposes, and of the supposed obligation that, because he is the elect of a political party, it is necessary that he should, in the composition of his Cabinet, attempt to reconcile the leading and diverse interests in that party by calling the more prominent representatives thereof to positions among his constitutional advisers. This was a mistake of Mr. LINCOLN, which gave him a great deal of trouble, and forced him, after a short experience, to relieve himself of burdens thus taken up and to cement and strengthen his corps of advisers by new selections. General GRANT is right in remodeling his Cabinet as to make it a unit, in harmony with his own desires, from the outset. If he had called about him more prominent statesmen and politicians, he would probably have found himself in a short time in the same difficulties Mr. LINCOLN encountered. The managing politicians may not be pleased with the Cabinet cast; the President evidently intended that they should not be; but there is no reason why the Republican Party, and the great body of the people, should not rejoice and be fully content that he has made the selections he has.

From the Boston Transcript.

Those who object that some members of the new Cabinet have never held public offices, State or national, forget that Hon. CHARLES SUMNER was called from private and professional life to be a United States Senator, and that the late JOHN A. ANDREW served only one term in the Massachusetts House of Representatives before he was chosen Governor of the Commonwealth. If President GRANT has selected for his advisers intelligent men, honest men, business men and working men, the people will rather rejoice that they have not, in the usual sense of the term, been political men.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig.

General GRANT'S Cabinet once more illustrates his peculiar ideas and the independence of his action. As a working Cabinet, the President could hardly have made a better selection.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The tax consumers throughout the country, the politicians who live on jobs and offices, will not be delighted with GRANT'S Cabinet; but those who contribute to the support of the Government, rather than depend upon it for sustenance, will be satisfied that GRANT means business.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

It will be observed that the Cabinet was selected more for business qualities than for political weight or for a partisan following. If it shall be proved to have the business capacity, the political considerations will take care of themselves.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, (Democratic.)

The Cabinet is not a strong one. Not a single man, of even mediocre talents as a statesman, except COX, is on the list, and with General GRANT as President, we think that statesmen ought to have been selected.

From the Columbus State Journal.

From the look of this Cabinet, we should think that it would be death on the "rings." It has probably been selected with special reference to this.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial.

It is perfectly evident that the Cabinet has been selected cheerfully in view of the work which President GRANT has before him. Not seeking for statesmanship in the ordinary acceptation, he has found practical ability, and probably combined as much honesty with ability and devotion to the general welfare as commonly reside in an equal number of men selected especially with that reference. It will be found to be a working Cabinet, thoroughly honest, capable and fully determined to place the country squarely on its feet. Politicians may criticise it, but the people will be satisfied, if for no other reason, because they will be confident that in making it up President GRANT has brought to bear those qualities and been guided by those motives which availed him so signally in selecting his subordinates in the war, whose fame, though they were taken from obscurity, is the pride of our country.

The Chicago Press on the Law of 1789.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sunday, March 7.

The newspapers of this city generally take ground against modifying or repealing the Treasury act of 1789. The *Tribune* thinks Mr. STEWART will qualify himself by withdrawing from business. The *Republican* believes he will prefer to resign the Treasuryship.

Complimentary Resolutions to General Cox.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sunday, March 7.

The students of the Cincinnati Law School yesterday passed resolutions complimentary to General COX, late of the Faculty.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 7.

The following is a tabular statement of some of the appropriation bills which passed at the closing hours of the Fortieth Congress:

MILITARY ACADEMY.		
For pay and commutation of officers, cadets, &c.		$[illegible] 00
For Library		2,000 00
For expenses Board of Visitors		3,000 00
For horses and forage		6,000 00
For repairs, furniture, fuel, &c.		10,700 00
For current and ordinary expenses		61,300 00
For contingencies		1,000 00
Total for Military Academy		$274,466 00
PENSIONS.		
For invalid list		$9,000,000 00
For widows, children, parents, brothers and sisters of deceased soldiers		10,000,000 00
For widows, children and other relatives of deceased sailors		250,000 00
Total for payment of pensions		$19,250,000 00
NAVAL DEPARTMENT.		
For pay of officers and men		$7,000,000 00
For contingent expenses		880,000 00
Bureau of Yards and Docks:		
For Navy-yard at Portsmouth	$60,000	
For Navy-yard at Boston	100,000	
For Navy-yard at New-York	[illegible]	
For Navy-yard at Philadelphia	[illegible]	
For Navy-yard at Washington	[illegible]	
For Navy-yard at Norfolk	[illegible]	
For Navy-yard at Pensacola	[illegible]	
For Navy-yard at Mare Island	[illegible]	
For Naval Station at Mound City	5,000	
For Naval Station at Sackett's Harbor	1,000	
For Naval Asylum at Philadelphia	[illegible]	
For pay of Superintendents	[illegible]	589,600 00
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting:		
For hemp, coal, machinery, &c.	$800,000	
For freight and transportation	200,000	
For pay of Superintendents	12,000	1,012,000 00
Bureau of Navigation:		
Pay of Superintendents and civil employes	$12,000	
Pilotage and towage	50,000	
Stationery, instruments, fittings, furniture, lamps, &c.	28,800	
Libraries for war vessels	3,000	
Signal and other flags, lanterns, rockets, &c.	6,000	
Oil, candles and soap for vessels	40,000	
Music and musical instruments	1,500	
Freight and transportation	3,000	
Hydrographic Department	30,000	
Pay of Naval Academy Staff	60,000	
Pay of Naval Academy Police	46,294	
Naval Academy Contingent fund	1,500	
Naval Academy repairs	5,000	
Expenses, Naval Academy Board of Visitors	3,000	
Expenses, Steam Engineery	5,000	
Naval Observatory	30,000	
Improvement of Medway Island Harbor	50,000	384,294 00
Bureau of Ordnance:		
Guns and war material	$250,000	
Pay of Superintendents	15,000	
Contingent fund	1,000	266,000 00
Bureau of Construction and Repairs:		
Maintenance of navy afloat	$2,500,000	
Pay of Superintendents	50,000	2,550,000 00
Bureau of Steam Engineering:		
Pay of Superintendents	$20,000	
Stores and materials	650,000	670,000 00
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing:		
Pay of civil employes	$26,000	
Provisions and clothing	1,500,000	
Freight, transportation, fuel, light, tools, &c.	75,000	1,601,000 00
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:		
Hospital repairs	$30,000	
Pay of civil employes	50,000	80,000 00
Marine Corps:		
Pay of officers, clerks, messengers, &c.	$480,000	
Provisions, clothing, fuel, stores, &c.	319,728	
Transportation	12,000	
Repairs and rents	10,000	
Contingencies	20,000	841,728 00
Total for Naval Department		$15,761,346 00
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.		
For foreign and inland mail transportation		$14,320,652 00
Postmasters		4,546,000 00
Clerks		2,000,000 00
Carriers		1,000,000 00
Blank agents and assistants		8,000 00
Wrapping paper, twine, bags, &c., &c.		351,000 00
Office furniture		3,500 00
Advertising, preparation of maps, &c., &c.		54,000 00
Postage stamps and stamped envelopes		300,000 00
Detective service		100,000 00
Balance due foreign countries		175,000 00
Money order account		1,000,000 00
Deficiency for 1869-'70		5,740,000 00
Total for Post Office Department		$30,297,152 00
RECAPITULATION.		
Military Academy		$274,466 00
Pensions		19,250,000 00
Naval Department		15,761,346 00
Post Office Department		30,297,152 00
Total		$65,582,[illegible] 00

Too Expensive a Watch for a Railroad President.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, March 6.

A railroad President, living not a thousand miles from Bridgeport, went into a large jewelry store on Broadway, New-York, recently, and among other things inquired for a watch. He was shown a number of various grades and prices, and finally an extra article was produced that seemed about the thing desired, and which was worth about $1,200. "Are you sure they are reliable time-keepers?" asked the President. "Certainly," replied the clerk, "and as proof of the fact let me add, that two of the conductors upon the —— and —— Railroad (mentioning the road of which the purchaser was President) have them!" "Indeed," said the President, "a very good recommendation, but they are too expensive for me!" Whether the gentleman wants to exchange his position for that of conductor, or not, we have not learned.

TELEGRAMS.

WEST INDIES.

St. Thomas to Remain as a British Coaling Station—The Proposed Sale of the Island Condemned.

HAVANA, Sunday, March 7.

Advices from St. Thomas state that it has been settled that the island is to remain a coaling station for the British West India mail steamers.

The renewal of the effort to consummate the sale of St. Thomas to the United States causes intense disgust among the inhabitants.

The St. Thomas *Tidende* condemns the whole business.

The ship *Mary Bange* and brig *Adrio* arrived at St. Thomas in distress. The brig *Thames* returned leaking.

The Governor of St. Thomas has forbidden the export of arms and ammunition during the war in Hayti, St. Domingo and Cuba.

Ex-President CABRAL and General LUPERON have sailed from the island. It is believed that their destination is St. Domingo.

Good reports are received of the prospect of the crops in Porto Rico. The weather has been favorable and a large yield is expected. The prices of sugar had advanced and were firm, and there was great speculative activity in the market. Freights were low.

A report comes from St. Domingo that General LUPERON has purchased a war steamer at St. Thomas, in which he intends to embark with an expedition to overthrow the Government of President BAEZ.

The rebellion in the southern and western quarters of St. Domingo has not been suppressed, and the rebels there are very active.

It is rumored that President BAEZ has sent Mr. FABENS to Washington as a special commissioner to treat for annexation to the United States. The project is extremely unpopular in St. Domingo.

Later news has been received from Hayti. President SALNAVE made his long-expected attack on the City of Aux Cayes by sea and land, but met with no success. After bombarding the city for twenty-four hours without effect, he suddenly sailed away to Port-au-Prince. His land forces simultaneously assaulted the town, but were repulsed.

The rebel President SAGET has arrived at St. Marc.

The rebels have purchased the American steamer *Mount Vernon*, and intend to make a demonstration against SALNAVE'S fleet.

The French Admiral reiterates his demand upon the Haytian Government for the payment of the French debt.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Delegation of Executive Power by the Venezuela Congress to Generals.

HAVANA, Sunday, March 7.

An arrival brings later dates from Caracas. The Venezuelan Congress had intrusted the executive powers to Generals JOSE, RUPERTO MONAGAS, and GUILLERMO VILLEGAS, provisionally until an election is had for President of the Republic.

JAPAN.

Audience of the French Minister with the Mikado—Opening of the Ports of Yeddo and Negata.

LONDON, Sunday, March 7.

Late advices have been received from Japan, *via* Shanghae.

The Minister of France to Japan had an audience with the Mikado at Yeddo, and presented his credentials.

The ports of Yeddo and Negata have been opened to foreigners.

Yeddo is to be the official residence of the Mikado, and the permanent capital of the Japanese Empire.

PRUSSIA.

Adjournment of the Diet.

BERLIN, Sunday, March 7.

The Prussian Diet on Saturday adjourned *sine die.*

Snow Blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad.

SACRAMENTO, Sunday, March 7.

The overland mails, both ways, are still detained by snow on the Union Pacific Railroad crossing of the Rocky and Wasatch Mountain ranges. The blockade extends two hundred miles, and is all east of Salt Lake. The Central Pacific trains west of Salt Lake are making regular trips. No detention of more than twelve hours has occurred during the Winter. The track of the Central has reached the Utah boundary, and is graded, with the exception of a few unimportant points, continuously to Ogden City, where, it is expected, the rails will be laid in May next.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, March 7.

A dispatch received this evening from Omaha says the trains on the Union Pacific Railroad which have been so long blocked by snow in the Black Hills, passed through to the terminus yesterday. The eastward-bound through train reached Laramie this afternoon.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7.—A man named JOHN BURTON was shot and killed by W. H. DAVENPORT at the Western Hotel, in this city, early on Saturday morning. The residence of Hon. JONATHAN W. GORDON was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. Mr. GORDON'S library, valued at $5,000, was also destroyed.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 7.—In Convention, last evening, GEORGE M. RICE, of this city, was nominated State Senator for this district, in place of Hon. F. H. DEWEY, resigned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 7.—An Omaha dispatch says Dr. MORRILL, a prominent physician and member of high standing in the Presbyterian Church, who was implicated in the Crowell Hall Seminary seduction case, has been expelled from the Church after a lengthy trial.

AKRON, Ohio, March 7.—A destructive fire occurred on Market-street early this morning, which destroyed all the buildings on the south side, between Canal and High streets. The loss is about $100,000, and the insurance light.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—The Comptroller, Secretary of State and Treasurer have designated the Albany *Argus* for the State paper to publish notices. The contract runs for four years from the 7th of March instant, when the contract with the Albany *Journal* expired.

A Young Man Murdered by His Half-Brother at a Dance.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, March 5.

We mentioned the other day, briefly, that a brutal murder had occurred at Jethro, a trade place between Wellsville and East Liverpool. We now have the following particulars: JAMES HARTLEY SNYDER and his half-brother, WILLIAM TUTTLE, attended a dance at the above-named place on Thursday evening of last week. Everything seemed to be going off in fine glee until SNYDER solicited the hand of a young lady in the dance who was at the time on the floor with TUTTLE. She told him she could not dance with him then, but would the next set. When the dancers were again formed on the floor she was still the partner of TUTTLE. After the quadrille had ended and the ladies seated, TUTTLE and several other gentlemen stepped outside the building and were engaged in conversation, when SNYDER came out and told his brother that he had been insulted and was going home. His brother replied that he was drunk, and had better go. This exasperated SNYDER, and several severe epithets were exchanged between them, when he suddenly drew a bowie-knife, and before his object could be thwarted, leaped upon TUTTLE and plunged the knife into his neck three times, completely severing the jugular vein. TUTTLE attempted to escape by getting over a fence close by, but fell, and in a few moments afterward was found a corpse. The brothers resided in West Virginia, and came over the river to Liverpool together early in the day, and had been indulging in drink freely up to the time of going to the dance. SNYDER is now lodged in jail at New Lisbon. He is laboring under great grief in consequence of his rashness, and says the authorities may do with him as speedily as possible, so that the thoughts of the terrible deed may be obliterated from his memory. He is about 19 years of age, and his victim was aged about 24.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Opening of Parliament—The Alabama Treaty—Anti-Beer Movement—The Prince and Princess of Wales—New Sensations—Velocipede Mania.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1869.

The opening of the new Parliament last Tuesday was the mildest and dullest of all cut and dried formalities. No crowd, no cheers, no enthusiasm, no interest of any sort. The Queen did not take the trouble to come up from Osborne. The speech from the throne, read by the Lord Chancellor, was as tame as usual, neither more nor less. It said very little, and what it said was of no consequence, and so not worth saying. Then came the formal address humbly thanking her Majesty for what she had said, but I dare say has never seen, sentence by sentence, echoing it like an assembly of parrots, or a talking machine with a barrel in it. A gentleman in a Lord Lieutenant's uniform moved the address in the House, and Mr. MUNDELLA, the Sheffield workingmen's member, who supplanted Mr. ROEBUCK, seconded it in a Court suit, with sword and bag-wig, which for a workingmen's representative was a queer beginning.

Which reminds me that the Queen has ordered a new Court dress, the first it is said ever sanctioned by authority. Heretofore the dress worn at Court was merely the rig of our great-grandfathers. In their day it was the ordinary fashionable evening dress; somehow it got stereotyped into a precedent, and became sacred accordingly. Now a real Court costume is prescribed—dark single-breasted coat, with standing collar, embroidered with gold lace on collar, cuffs, and lapels; white waistcoat without collar; trowsers like coat; with gold lace down the outer seams; cocked hat, sword, white tie. This for *levées*. For drawing-rooms, same with breeches, silk stockings, and buckles. Could it not be made a part of the *Alabama* Treaty that the American Minister be permitted to wear this costume?

The royal speech was less remarkable for its expressions than its omissions. We expected, of course, some milk and water about Ireland; but there was not a word of the Spanish revolution, or on the great subject of education. Mr. NEWDEGATE thought that as the Spaniards had banished Popery, while the English Government was doing all it could to build it up in Ireland, something should be said about it. But Mr. GLADSTONE reminded Mr. NEWDEGATE that the Spanish revolution was not ended, and it was not best to hallo, until they got out of the woods. As for Ireland, it was a question of moulding all parts of the United Kingdom into one, with equal laws and universal justice. To do this the feelings of the majority of the people of Ireland must be respected, as well as the rights of the minority. On this point, I observe that Cardinal CULLEN has visited Lord and Lady SPENCER at the Castle, and spent an hour with them in the most amicable relations. Such a thing, I believe, has not happened for centuries.

As to the education question, Mr. GLADSTONE frankly said no allusion to it was put into the speech because they did not expect to do anything about it the present session. Ireland and the Irish Church will consume the whole of it. Even Ulster, it seems, now goes for disestablishment; only the Presbyterians want a huge slice of the plunder, and are willing that the Roman Catholics should be heavily endowed, if they can also share the spoils with them. The poor churchmen, fighting the Catholics on one side and the Presbyterians on the other, with the State support crumbling away, are in a sad predicament. The sole comfort is that all vested interests are to be respected. But what is to become of the future?

If the Queen left Parliament to open itself, and changed her speech into a message, she is going to make amends. First, she is coming to Windsor, one of her favorite residences, and only an hour from the metropolis; then she will come to Buckingham Palace in state, and allow both Houses of Parliament to present their dutiful addresses to her in person. This is a great favor and a tremendous condescension, and is appreciated accordingly. No one but Her Majesty can tell whether it is due to her liking for Mr. GLADSTONE and his conscience, so praised by the Prime Warden of the Fishmongers, the other night, or to her evident partiality for Mr. BRIGHT, and her sympathy with him on the matter of Bishops. The new photographs of the Queen represent her as looking very strong, energetic and determined. They picture a woman who means to have her way, and one not easily to be turned aside from it. It cannot be said that Her Majesty is pretty, exactly—beauty does not run in the family, though the Princess LOUISE is very fine-looking, with a face full of spirit and cleverness—but she has a strong, womanly face, and one capable of very kind and maternal expressions. The beauty of the family is coming into Her Majesty's grandchildren—in the children of the Prince of Wales, whose eldest son bids fair to be as handsome as the King of Bavaria. The Queen was to have received the addresses Monday night, but the severe illness of Prince LEOPOLD has detained Her Majesty at Osborne.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

The rejection of the Alabamy Treaty will, I presume, cause the resignation or recall of Mr. JOHNSON. The *Times* was not sanguine about it, but is rather unhappy at the rejection. They so wanted to make up and be friends. But, it says pathetically, "We have done our best; we have gone to the very verge—if we have not transgressed it—of national humiliation." Now there is nothing for it but to wait, and hope that General GRANT will be more reasonable.

As to the point on which the Senate Committee appears to have recommended the rejection of the treaty—the animus of the people of England during the war—the *Times* does not deny it, and could not, against the abundant evidence in its own columns, but it asks, still, with a pathos which ought to touch your obdurate hearts, whether England has not just as good a right to complain of the animus of nearly a century of Fourth of July orations, and of Congressional and stump speeches, and newspaper leaders by the million? However, the commission, with the aid of some royal referee might have decided which country had most animus, which had abused the other the hardest, which had injured the other the most. England has been and still is in dust and ashes, and wants to settle. She is very anxious to pay and have it over with. She is like the boy who went to his master and begged to have his promised whipping, so that he might enjoy his play in peace. Of course you can do as you like about it; but my bowels of compassion are moved, and I cannot help feeling that a country that has "transgressed the verge of national humiliation," and eaten more leek than is good for her, is entitled to some consideration.

The failure of the treaty is a matter of chagrin and annoyance to the best friends, as well as the bitterest enemies of the American Government. The Birmingham *Daily Post*, a steady friend of the North during the war, and one of the four or five journals that was so, says:

"If, on coming here, Mr. JOHNSON had set to work quietly about this treaty, had sent home for consideration the proposals of the British Government, had felt his ground cautiously, step by step, and had held his tongue and discreetly governed his conduct until the treaty had been accepted on both sides, then this fertile source of disagreement between two great nations might now have been in a fair way for removal. But Mr. JOHNSON did nothing of this kind. He began with speech-making, he has made speeches incessantly, and he is going on speech-making, and probably will go on till the end of the chapter. Such fluency is not particularly agreeable to Englishmen, notwithstanding that they are the objects of Mr. JOHNSON'S fervent admiration and unstinted praise. It may well be still more distasteful to the Minister's own countrymen, who are not over fond of hearing anybody praised but themselves, and who especially resent the lavishing of compliments upon 'Britishers.'"

But now, it continues:

"The question must wait for settlement until the American Government is prepared to say exactly what it wants. The next move must come from the other side. They have rejected the scheme agreed to by the British Government, and it would be alike undignified and futile on our part to make any further advance, at least until existing prejudice has worn away. One point may be regarded with satisfaction. This rejection of the treaty does not make matters worse. It only leaves them where they were. The *Alabama* claims have been hanging over this country, a menace and a danger while unsettled, ever since the close of the civil war. They still remain in this position. So far as we can understand, the Americans have no desire to push the difference to a quarrel. Nobody thinks of war. The desire is to keep this matter open until England is involved in war, and then to punish her by letting loose a fleet of *Alabamas* from American ports. This, at least, is the explanation given by correspondents, and justified by the tone of the American journals; and this is what General GRANT is understood to mean when he objects that a money payment is insufficient."

ANTI-BEER MOVEMENT.

There is now, at the meeting of Parliament, a strong movement against beer. This week a great meeting at St. James' Hall was presided over by the Archbishop of York. He put the facts clearly before the meeting, and the naked facts, it must be confessed, are eloquent enough. The people of the United Kingdom consume every year 1,026,000,000 gallons of intoxicating liquors, paying on them a tax of £24,000,000. This amount is equal to two and two-fifths gallons of pure alcohol to each man, woman and child. It is evident that some must drink pretty hard to make out this average. But in a country of equal rights, free trade, liberty of the subject, and so on, what can be done? Moral suasion has been tried for a long time, but before that will do much people must get moral—and then they don't need the suasion. So we get into a vicious circle, and take to drink, and suasion is of no use. The Archbishop of York scouted the liberty of the subject, which he said was touched upon in all sorts of ways now. "Why," said he, "you cannot legally get married after 12 o'clock—a regulation made, in the first place, because it was thought so serious a business ought to be entered upon at an hour when people were likely to be sober." What these people want is a modified Maine law—more restriction in licensing, more closing on Sundays, and some go for a bill to allow a majority of two-thirds of the rate-payers in any parish to prohibit licenses altogether. But it will still be some time, I judge, before people are converted to the idea of making the whole United Kingdom sober, respectable and moral by act of Parliament.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke of Sutherland and the rest of them, are having a very jolly time indeed in Egypt, which seems to be just now one of the most Bohemian free and easy countries going. The Pasha has a theatrical company direct from the Palais Royal, and fast enough for Pharaoh; and the ladies of the Seraglio in their latticed private boxes enjoy all the wit and fun of Paris. An engineer of the Royal party has taken a look at the Suez Canal, and says that there never was the least difficulty about it, that it is going on swimmingly, and will be fully open for traffic within the present year. And now that this impossible work is all but accomplished, the English have discovered that it can do them no possible harm, but may be of great service.

NEW SENSATIONS.

A member of Parliament has discovered that three girls, aged respectively 12, 14 and 17, have lately been imprisoned in the Whitecross-street Prison for debt. As there is no fathoming the profundities of British jurisprudence, there may be some there still younger—babies in arms, unless they are excluded as at the higher class theatres. It is difficult to say what we may not have next week for a sensation, but Mr. JAMES GREENWOOD, the Lambeth casual, has got one this week which has even horrified Mr. Punch. He discovered that the life buoys sold to vessels at the shops at the east end of London are made of straw, rushes and any sort of rubbish, and will sink under a weight of a few pounds in from half an hour to two hours, inevitably drowning the hapless men who trust to their support. There is a lovely sample of free trade and sailors' rights for you! But it is absurd to make a fuss about it, for it is no worse than a score of other things in the same line of business. Are not ships built to be wrecked, and so get the insurance? Are not ships' boats in many cases the merest shams, looking like a riddle or collapsing the first time they are launched? Are not ships furnished with rotten ground-tackle and poor anchors? Are not the provisions bad enough to give crews the scurvy, and the lemon-juice furnished as an antidote found to be counterfeit and worthless, or worse? The life-preservers, "warranted all cork," and made of straw and rushes, are no worse than the rest. *Caveat emptor*—if a man wants to know what his life-buoy is made of, he must dig a hole into it. There is no law in this free country to punish frauds of trade, even when the consequence is murder. For every man drowned by a sham life-buoy, a hundred are poisoned with bad food, bad air and bad liquors, for which law and police and a very costly and pretentious Government give us no remedy; and all the time free trade is the word, and you must not talk about protection.

VELOCIPEDOMANIA.

I make a point of confessing all my mistakes—and I made one the other day about the velocipedes. One swallow does not make a Summer, but three Englishmen have made the trip from London to Brighton, fifty miles, on velocipedes. Mr. MAYALL, Jr., son of the celebrated photographer, beat in the race, and ran the down-hill portions of the trip at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. By the way, though, is not MAYALL an American? No matter; his beaten competitors are English, and I said no Englishman would appear in public on a velocipede unless the Prince of Wales or Archbishop of Canterbury set the example. Perhaps a Yankee will do as well.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Proceedings of the Cortes—The Future Government—Movements of Olozaga—The Disputed Elections—Disquieting Rumors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1869.

This day promises to be a remarkable one in the political annals of Spain. Since my last letter was written a meeting of the members of the majority in the Cortes has been convoked for this evening in one of the *salons* of the Senate. This place has been fixed upon in order not to wound the susceptibilities of the Republican Deputies, who would have reason to complain if the Palace of the Cortes, which is common to all its members, had been fixed upon for the reunion.

If I am correctly informed, the points to be discussed at this meeting are the following:

1. If a change in the composition of the present Ministry is desirable.

2. Whether, after having definitively constituted the Chamber, the majority shall immediately press the decision of the form of government and the choice of the monarch.

3. Whether, after such choice by the Chamber, it shall be submitted to a plebiscite.

This is the statement made to me of the objects of the meeting by parties who claim to be well informed. I should add, however, that the *Imparcial* of this morning, SERRANO'S organ, expresses its disbelief that it is intended either to decide the form of government or the choice of the monarch there. The deliberations of the meeting will, it thinks, be confined exclusively to the consideration of the leading provisions of the Constitution.

A council of Ministers was held last evening, and the sitting was protracted until half-past one in the morning. Among the measures decided upon was the acceptance of the offer of Catalonia to furnish 2,000 men to aid in the suppression of the Cuban insurrection; to dispatch 10,000 regular troops and the vessels demanded by the Captain-General, and to leave to the Cortes full liberty of discussion on the question of the candidature to the throne.

The impression prevailing this morning is that the Progressists will carry their programme in the Chamber and that Don FERNANDO will be chosen. It seems to me, however, that if there be really an intention of pressing his election at once, it will be defeated by a junction of the other dissident elements in the House.

On the question of the probability of the acceptance of the throne by the Portuguese Prince, I think there can be no longer any doubt. It is stated here, that on being pressed by the French Ambassador at Lisbon to express himself unequivocally on this point, Don FERNANDO declared his willingness to accept the throne if the will of the Spanish people were fully and fairly proclaimed in his favor. This statement is confirmed by a telegram which arrived here yesterday from Paris. It is attempted by the Montpensier organs to weaken the effect of these facts by the assertion that in a recent interview with the Duc DE MONTPENSIER at Lisbon, Don FERNANDO stated that under no circumstances could he be induced to assume the cares and responsibilities of the Spanish sovereignty. I give you the *pour et contre*, leaving you to form what conclusion you please from them.

At the council of Ministers last evening, General PRIM presented his project for a fresh organization of the direction of the army. He suppresses all the Directors-General of the various services, and concentrates the control of them in the Ministry of War. The object of this arrangement is to quash CABALLERO DE RODAS, the present Director of Artillery, and to prevent any General from following the example of O'DONNELL in 1854, when he took the troops out of Madrid and effected a revolution. PRIM'S army reforms have more or less of a personal object, and will not bear examination. Thus when piqued by the criticisms of certain of the journals which affirmed that in place of reducing the expenses of his department he had largely increased them, he replied that he was employed in the consideration of a series of measures which would diminish the expenses of his department about one million of dollars, he was actually giving orders for a change in the form of the shakos and uniforms of several regiments which could very well have been dispensed with. If he would direct his attention to the discipline of the fine body of men under his control, and to the condition of their arms, he would be rendering much more important services to the country. You cannot conceive anything worse than the state of the firearms used by the Spanish soldiery. The men themselves are well clad and clean looking, but their muskets and accoutrements are in a condition which would reflect discredit on even the volunteers. If they do not keep the new arms, for which contracts are being made, in a better state, they will soon fall into a condition of inefficiency which will render the heavy expenditure incurred for them useless.

MOVEMENTS OF OLOZAGA.

The Spanish saying "*Vino por lana y salio trasquilado*,"—"He came for wool but returned fleeced"—has been amusingly illustrated in the case of this inscrutable statesman. He leaves his country seat Vico for Paris to-day a wiser, and I hope a better, man. There is nothing to be gained by his presence here just now but mortification and annoyance. From being the man of the situation he has simply passed into that saving condition of used up Spanish statesmen when retirement is the best restoration that can be found for their damaged reputations.

THE DISPUTED ELECTIONS.

In the Cortes yesterday a rather warm discussion took place between Señors PALANCA, CANATALA and the Minister of the Interior relative to the elections at Rondas, Province of Malaga.

M. PALANCA stated that on the eve of the elections the Government had forbidden the reunion of more than two persons, and that the Prefect of Malaga had destituted a number of municipalities elected by universal suffrage.

The Minister of the Interior replied that the destituted municipalities had been elected not by universal suffrage, but by the brutal force of armed bands, and by men who had committed all sorts of violence.

M. CANATALA, in the name of the Committee, sustained the validity of the elections. This is slap the first for the Government.

The elections of Fernel were impeached by Señor SOLER, but they were sustained by a majority of 145 votes to 58. The House adjourned at 4.

DISQUIETING RUMORS.

It is pretended by the journals in the interest of the Government that a vast conspiracy, having ramifications throughout the country, has been organized to prevent by violence the completion of the labors of the Cortes. All statements of this sort must be accepted with reserve at present. We are just on the eve of Ministerial modifications, and it is not improbable there may be personal reasons for setting these rumors afloat. That partial disturbances are occurring throughout the country I do not mean to contest, but that there is anything like method or concert in them I do not believe. It is, of course, to the interest of the present Ministry to create the impression that its continuance in office is indispensable to the security of order, and alarmist rumors of the kind alluded to are always a ready support for such pretensions.

In the category of sensational rumors, having an object of this kind may be classed the statement put forth by one of the journals to-day, that a Carlist agent has arrived in Madrid, bringing a large amount of money with him. It is not in the capital that the Carlist funds can be employed most profitably. The Deputies that can be bought have already been secured by the gold of the Orleans family, and as to the evil-intentioned among the populace the precautionary measures taken by the Government will prevent their renewing their efforts to disturb the sittings of the Cortes, or otherwise trouble the peace of the capital.

The Recent Murder in Adams County, Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, March 6.

FRANK HARDY, the young man supposed to be the murderer of his step-father, J. H. RICE, the farmer who was killed on his farm, at Shamrock Landing, near Rome, Adams County, Ohio, a few days since, arrived in this city late night before last, in charge of Detective BOILLEAU, who received him from the arresting officer at Cairo, Ill. HARDY is slenderly built, and exceedingly youthful in appearance. He will be twenty-one years old in May, but does not look to be over seventeen. His complexion is dark, and his hair black as the raven's wing. The expression of his countenance is not really bad, but there are certain sinister lines about his face, and a stealthiness in the glance of his eye that is by no means prepossessing. Having confessed to the Cairo officers that he committed the deed with which he is charged, he converses very freely about it with those around him. He pleads no justification for his terrible act. The old man was always kind to him, he says, and deserved a more peaceful death. And yet the young murderer states that he dug his step-father's grave a week or ten days before he killed him. According to his own account he got only $15 from the body, and ransacked the house to get more. He stoutly denies that the little bound boy who left with him had anything to do with the murder.

GOOD CUSTOM WELL OBSERVED.—The earliest marriage entered upon the "Register of Marriages" in the office of the Clerk of the Hustings Court of this city, bears date Dec. 3, 1784, nearly eighty-five years ago. The names of the bride and groom were ELIZA LONG and SAMUEL FAWCETT. From that period down to this day the record of marriages is complete.—*Petersburg (Va.) Index, March 4.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF FITZ-GREENE HALLECK. By JAMES GRANT WILSON. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

The public would have welcomed a good life of the author of "Marco Bozzaris." Though everybody has heard of HALLECK, and knows by heart the three poems by which his name will be borne down to future ages, few knew him personally, even in his own city; and when the news of his last sickness appeared in the papers, about a year ago, most people were surprised to learn that he was still living. It was as if a dead man had suddenly come to life to die again. To those who knew him intimately, and loved him,—and "to know him was to love him,"—HALLECK was always young. His genial nature set the approaches of old age at defiance, and to the very last he preserved unimpaired the brilliant powers of conversation, the wit, the humor, the fondness for refined conviviality, that always made him a favorite in society. Among his friends he was still as young in heart as when, half a century ago, his caustic "Croaker" rhymes were the talk of the town. But most people had forgotten that he was living. The schoolboys, who learned his spirited verses in their "Speakers," associated him with BYRON, MOORE, SCOTT, and other poets long dead and gone. New writers had gradually crowded him aside, and he was lost sight of behind the great multitude of pushing aspirants for public favor. His death made him known again, and revived the interest which was once felt in his writings.

We are sorry, therefore, that his letters, and the materials for his biography, should have been placed in the hands of so incompetent, or so indifferent, an editor as Mr. WILSON has proved himself to be. Want of care, want of taste, want of skill, are visible on almost every page, and the editor's own personality is so frequently obtruded on the reader's notice that we are sometimes doubtful whether the book was written to make us acquainted with HALLECK's life and character or to show what a friend he had in Mr. WILSON. The motto on the title-page is a piece of gross impertinence in Mr. WILSON, and the dedication to Senator DIXON as "a brother poet" (we were not aware that the Senator claimed to be considered a poet) is in very bad taste. Mr. WILSON's chief aim, from title-page to colophon, appears to be to make his readers feel how intimate he was with HALLECK. "It was the peculiar good fortune of the author of this volume," he writes in his preface, "to have been honored with the friendship of FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, who was *la vieille cour personnifiée*. [Mr. WILSON, all through his work, makes free use of the French phrase-book.] Deeply attached to him since the writer's schoolboy days, filled with admiration which all felt for his genius, he may truly adopt Lord ERSKINE's words in closing the preface to Mr. FOX's speeches, that he 'regards it as the most happy circumstance of his life to have had the opportunity of thus publicly expressing veneration for his memory.'" Other friends and admirers of the late poet may view this "circumstance" in a light less flattering to Mr. WILSON.

Mr. WILSON set about the task of writing HALLECK's life with the avowed purpose of telling all he knew about the poet. Finding his materials too scant for a large book, he ekes them out with anecdotes of HALLECK's friends, and other matter utterly irrelevant to his subject. The circumstance that HALLECK's mother was a descendant of the Indian Missionary, ELIOT, leads him into a long digression on the Indian Bible, and some common-place moral reflections on the race for whom that translation was made. Mr. WILSON very truly remarks that any "history of this country would be incomplete without an extended notice" of ELIOT, but fails to make us understand what connection all this has with the life of HALLECK. He frequently seizes on the casual mention of a name in connection with the subject of his book, to drag in whole pages of anecdotes that might just as well be told in a life of SCOTT or BYRON. Thus on page 253 we find this sentence: "Alluding on one occasion to some of the notable people whom he met in Paris, HALLECK mentioned the name of TALLEYRAND, and then followed several of the diplomat's renowned *mots, as the French have it*"!! And, sure enough, the *mots* follow in Mr. WILSON's pages! It is fair to presume that they were new to him, though we doubt if he will find many of his readers so ill-informed. On page 366 he gives an old anecdote of the KEMBLES, because, forsooth, it was one that "HALLECK *related to me* with great gusto!" So, we suppose, if HALLECK had recited "Paradise Lost," or POLLOCK's "Course of Time," Mr. WILSON would have felt bound to copy those interesting poems.

Mr. WILSON, as before remarked, constantly obtrudes himself on the reader's notice. Thus, on page 365, after saying that HALLECK "could not speak without enthusiasm" of the evening, in 1832, when he saw Miss KEMBLE play *Juliet* to CHARLES KEAN's *Romeo*, the editor continues:

"HALLECK's description *was most vividly recalled to the writer* in November, 1868, by his witnessing the *début*, in the character of another of SHAKESPEARE's heroines, of Mrs. KEMBLE's kinswoman, a lovely and equally gifted young lady, who does no discredit to the illustrious name of SIDDONS."

Mr. WILSON fails to give us HALLECK's "enthusiastic description," which would be of great interest to all readers, and lugs in by the ears the unmeaning allusion to himself, which is of interest to nobody. On page 426 we read: "'Distinction,' said the poet, as *we sat together* one evening," &c.; and on page 429: "So many years have passed since the Summer evening *that we sat together*," &c. On page 464 we find this characteristic anecdote:

"It was at BIXBY's, in 1851, that *I* had the honor of being first presented to the poet by the late CHARLES M. LEUP, and *the recollection is still fresh in my mind of the mingled awe and admiration with which I gazed upon the author of lines I revered only less than those of Shakespeare and Milton*, and how quickly he placed me at my ease and won my heart by his gracious and genial manner. 'Are you addicted to the unprofitable art of rhyming like my good friend, your father, and myself?' is the *only remark made to me by the poet that I can recall at this distant day*."

The self-satire unconsciously perpetrated by Mr. WILSON in this admission is amusing enough to excuse the impertinence of the anecdote. On page 531 Mr. WILSON writes:

"Of the many stories, of the jokes and repartees, and of his conversations 'in boyish jest or manly earnest,' I have only *couleur de rose* recollections, having made no memoranda at the time. One capital story I do, however, recollect, as I distinctly remember the delight and enjoyment with which the poet related it."

Whereupon Mr. WILSON reprints an old story, which we should have liked to hear told by HALLECK, but do not find any special pleasure in reading it in Mr. WILSON's pages. On page 546 we find an old anecdote of SCOTT's, because HALLECK once told it; and, for the same reason, on page 547, are printed old stories of SYDNEY SMITH and Dr. JOHNSON! On page 563 we read:

"During my acquaintance with the poet I frequently had the pleasure of hearing him read and recite from the *Prayer-Book, including the Benediction, which he deemed one of the most beautiful passages in English literature*."

As Mr. WILSON, contrary to his practice in other parts of his book, here mercifully refrains from copious quotations, we suppose he must either have mislaid his Prayer-book, or found himself so near the conclusion of his task as to render further padding unnecessary. The book is nearly all padding. Take this out, and what remained, of Mr. WILSON's own, would make a very thin pamphlet. In filling his pages with this extraneous matter, the editor evidently thought he was carrying out Dr. CHANNING's remark, quoted in the preface, that "one anecdote of a man is worth a volume of biography;" but Mr. WILSON's anecdotes are not about HALLECK, but old stories that HALLECK used to tell, which hundreds of other people tell every day, and which would be just as appropriate in a biography of any other good story-teller. On Mr. WILSON's principle the biography of an actor would consist mainly of a reprint of the plays in which he appeared.

Mr. WILSON commits a serious error in reprinting a number of HALLECK's very juvenile poems. He apologizes, indeed, for doing so, and, to justify himself, quotes the advice of an "honored and venerable friend," who said, (but, of course, with the partiality of long friendship and old association,)

"Give us every line that you can discover, either in prose or verse, for HALLECK's chaff is better than other people's wheat. No scrap of writing which ever fell from his pen but is worthy of preservation."

Applied to HALLECK's juvenile poems, this is sheer nonsense. His youthful rhymes are just as worthless as any other boy's first attempts at verse-making, and not a bit more worthy of preservation; and though they cannot injure HALLECK's reputation, which rests on the efforts of his mature years, they add nothing to it, and only serve to vex the reader's patience.

The whole work is shabbily edited. Evidences of haste or carelessness appear on almost every page. The story of HALLECK's life is so wretchedly told that the reader shuts the book at last with the feeling that there was nothing to tell. This is the sum and substance of Mr. WILSON's six hundred pages.

We are sorry to write thus severely of a book from which we expected a great deal of pleasure, but we cannot do otherwise than record faithfully the impression of its perusal. Mr. WILSON had abundant material ready to his hand. He had all HALLECK's correspondence; he had the advantage of personal acquaintance with the poet; he had the willing coöperation of those who had known HALLECK from his youth up; and yet he has produced one of the worst specimens of biographical writing it has ever been our misfortune to read.

Brief Notices.

—*Lectures on Ventilation.* By LEWIS W. LEEDS, of Germantown, Penn. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SON, 1869. These excellently clear and useful lectures were published last year, and have met with such favor that they are now to be more abundantly supplied. The author disclaims any intention to give an elaborate treatise on ventilation—merely "a few general principles, illustrated in a familiar way." This he has done in such a lucid and masterly manner as to elicit expressions of satisfaction from such sanitary authorities as Dr. FRANK HAMILTON, of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, of the Board of Health; Messrs. CALVERT VAUX and FRED. LAW OLMSTED, the engineers, and others. He shows strikingly the evils of foul air and the astonishing numbers who die, its victims; the necessity for pure air in our houses and public halls; the blunders mostly in vogue, even among those who try to get fresh air to breathe, and the general principles of building or arrangement by which it may be secured. We hope this little book will be read by tens of thousands, and that one of the greatest evils of modern indoor life may be at least made plainly visible by a widespread conviction of the motto of those lectures—"Man's own breath is his greatest enemy."

—*Onward.* This new number of Captain MAYNE REID's magazine is such a strange mixture of interest and platitude, spice and dullness, clever tales and hackneyed romance, good sense and elaborate obtrusion of personality, that it is hard to give a verdict upon it. Of its kind, that is, as a specimen of the newspaper novel of the period, it is a fair success, and evidently pretty much if not entirely the product of a single facile pen. The little poem, "The Ancient Clock," which we quoted in Sunday's TIMES, is really a strong and effective piece of word painting. It is not easy to say just what class of youth will read this unique magazine, but its fresh and novel style will secure it readers, beyond a doubt.

—*The Eclectic Magazine.* The editors have certainly outdone themselves in their collation of varied and interesting matter for the March number of this monthly. Indeed, it is well once in a while to take up such a gathering and selection from the magazines of the day to realize how wide a scope that kind of literature covers, and how well it is kept up to the needs of the times. For instance, the approaching possibilities of Asiatic complications between the English and Russian advances, finds a valuable illustration in an article from the *Westminster Review* on the Mahratta struggle for empire before the Indian occupation by the English. Several magazines furnish admirable treatment of the scientific investigations recently and at present in progress in solar and other celestial problems, giving intelligible accounts of the wonders of the spectroscope; while the science of biology is also represented, and the various questions of animal and human relations in vital function and spiritual analogy find intelligent discussion. The popular desire to learn of the personality of eminent men is fed by articles on "Savanarola," "Parisian Eccentrics," "Thorwaldsen," and "Rossini," (of whom a good steel portrait fronts the book,) "Pictures in the Clouds," "Voices of Nature," "Semi-detached Wives," "Love's Miseries," the several specimens of "poetry," book notices, a page or two of clever scientific notes, and more of "varieties," completing a very readable pamphlet; which is also commended by the fact that it is well printed in clear and easy type—a good thing for the railway car.

—*Our Young Folks* for March is well up to its high mark. The first thing in it is one of the prettiest little pictures possible, called "Three in a Bed"—three of the snuggest and most comfortable kittens that ever cuddled up to each other in one basket; and on page No. 146 is a judiciously short and clever little song about the happy trio. The "Story of a Bad Boy," by T. B. ALDRICH, is capital and will touch the boys' hearts pretty nearly, while the girls are provided for in "Little Esther." Articles on "Glass Cutting and Ornamenting," "The Physical History of Florida, (by Mrs. AGASSIZ;)" another batch of the funny "William Henry Letters," "Who First Used the Mariner's Compass (JAMES PARTON;)" "The White Giant," an interesting story of JAMES WATT and his first ideas about the steam engine, and quite a number of other good things, with attractive illustrations and maps, make up the month's programme. It is undoubtedly an admirable number.

—*The Riverside Magazine for Young People* seems a grade higher than the *Young Folks* in the age of those for whom it is intended—though we confess we don't understand the distinction between "People" and "Folks." It opens with one of HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN's delightful prose poems, wherein the flowers and winds and the cheery sunshine all have something to say and to do. The publishers promise every month some new stories from his ever-charming pen, the next (April) number to contain one written expressly "For My Young Friends in America"—a great attraction. The present number contains stories about Indians, and about roses, about "The Judge's Pets" and "The Alchemist," pleasant sketches at Panama and of hunting in South America, Maple Sugar Making, and other topics that will be of interest to the young people.

A citizen of Baltimore has been fined $500 and costs for acting as an auctioneer without a State license.

AMOUNT OF PRECIOUS METALS.

Mr. Blake's Report—Production of Precious Metals—Gold and Silver—Amount in the United States—Demands of Paganism—Influence of Paganism on Christian Commerce.

THE RESIDENCE, Monday, March 1, 1869.

I have before me the report of WILLIAM P. BLAKE, Commissioner from the State of California to the Paris Exposition, and now attached to the State Department, on the precious metals—their production and consumption. It is one of the most interesting and valuable documents issued by the Government. It involves problems, the solution of which have been almost impossible. Since the time of HUMBOLDT, there seems to have been no one to have collected and systematized information on this subject, who was competent to the task. Mr. BLAKE—who is a mineralogist and geologist—has done the work thoroughly; and whether we agree with his conclusions or not, he has furnished us with materials with which to study the problems. I would advise all bankers and dealers in gold, as well as all interested in questions of finance, to get this report. I think the production of gold in the world is greater than what he stated it at. There are two or three open sources of error on this subject, which make the result difficult to determine. They are chiefly twofold: First, there are gold-producing regions in Africa, Asia and America, of which we have no accurate accounts and statistics; and, second, we have no accurate information as to the amount of precious metals consumed in manufactures. These are great sources of error; and till civilization and statistics are further advanced we shall be liable to error. Still, of the main sources of supply we are pretty well informed, and of the quantity now in this country we can arrive at a tolerably fair result. In a former article in the TIMES, I gave the result, as adduced from the estimates of GALLATIN and CRAWFORD, and the amount of production since. I think that was nearly correct. Mr. BLAKE's estimate of the production of precious metals, as derived from information given at the Paris Exposition, and derived from official reports, I will give here. The production of gold and silver for 1853, he gives as follows:

The United States	$81,000,000
Australia	60,000,000
Russia and Siberia	15,700,000
Mexico and South America	27,000,000
Europe	3,800,000
Africa	1,000,000
Asia	10,000,000
Total for 1853	$198,500,000

If the fifteen years since have produced equal amounts, then I say the quantity of gold in the world is greater than most persons have estimated it. In the above aggregate, I ought to say, the amount of silver was $67,000,000. In 1853 the annual supply of gold was, by Mr. BLAKE's estimate, $156,000,000. I think this was much below the true amount, by underrating the production of Asia and Africa. There are some general facts which lead me to suppose that the production of gold in Asia has in past times been very great. First, let me say, that the largest consumption of gold in manufactures has been the pagan gods, temples and furniture of India and China. The cost of living for a Hindoo gentleman is comparatively small; but the amount he contributes to his religion is, in proportion, enormous. The same thing is true throughout pagan countries. Where did they get these enormous amounts of precious metals bestowed on paganism? It is only within a few years that they have considerable amounts from Europe and America. Within the last half century they have. But they have never been without gold and silver. Where did it come from? Where are the mines? The Bible history tells us of precious metals brought from countries of which we have now no account. They did not come from America, for they had no means of navigating the Atlantic, and such an event as such a voyage implied ancient history could not have failed to notice. Asia was undoubtedly the source of the supply. The old mines may now be neglected, but they certainly existed; and I have no doubt that the production of Asia and Africa is greater than Mr. BLAKE estimated.

Mr. BLAKE gives the production of 1867 in a detailed table, and in order that the sources of supply may be clearly seen, I extract his table:

Approximate statement of the value of the production of gold and silver in the principal gold and silver producing countries, 1867.

SOURCE OF PRODUCTION.	GOLD. Value of product.	SILVER. Value of product.	GOLD AND SILVER. Total value of prod'tion.
United States:			
California	$25,000,000	....	$25,000,000
Nevada	6,000,000	$12,500,000	18,500,000
Oregon & Wash'ton	3,000,000	....	3,000,000
Idaho	5,000,000	2,500,000	7,500,000
Montana	12,000,000	....	12,000,000
Arizona	500,000	....	500,000
New-Mexico	300,000	....	300,000
Colorado	2,000,000	500,000	2,500,000
Utah, Appalachians, and other sources, (estimated,)	2,700,000	....	2,700,000
Total	56,500,000	15,500,000	72,000,000
British possessions	2,560,000	....	2,560,000
Mexico	1,000,000	19,000,000	20,000,000
Central and South America	5,300,000	10,000,000	15,300,000
Australia	31,550,000	20,000	31,570,000
New-Zealand	6,000,000	....	6,000,000
Russia	15,500,000	700,000	16,200,000
Europe	1,370,000	8,600,000	9,970,000
Africa	900,000		
Borneo and East Indies	5,000,000	....	10,900,000
China, Japan, and Central Asia	5,000,000		
Total	$130,680,000	$53,820,000	$184,500,000

The figures are given in round numbers, and are drawn from the statistics presented in detail in the preceding chapters, or are estimates based upon the latest statistics and information that could be obtained. The amount of production for each country is stated by value in dollars, not by weight, for nearly all the returns of production of North and South America are made by value.

According to this statement, the production of gold has diminished considerably, and so thinks Mr. BLAKE. I doubt it, but I shall not argue the point, and perhaps can give no more authentic data.

Mr. BLAKE gives the following table:

Estimate of the Amount of Gold and Silver in the United States, &c.

Year.	Specie in circulation. (Millions)	Specie in the Banks. (Mil's.)	Total in the country. (Millions)	AUTHORITIES.
1837	35	38	73	Woodbury.
1838	52½	35	87½	Woodbury.
1839	42	45	87	Hazard, (Commercial Register.)
1840	50	33	83	Woodbury.
1841	35 to 45	35	70 to 80	Gouge, (Journal of Banking.)
1844	50	50	100	Hunt, (Merchant's Magazine.)
1845	52	44	96	Bank ret'ns and est's.
1846	55	42	97	Bank ret'ns and est's.
1847	85	35	120	B'k ret'ns and est's.*
1848	66	46	112	Bank ret'ns and est's.
1849	77	43	120	Bank ret'ns and est's.
1850	109	45	154	Bank ret'ns and est's.
1851	128	58	186	Bank ret'ns and est's.
1852	.....	.....	204	Estimate.
1853	.....	.....	236	Estimate.
1854	161	80	241	Bank ret'ns and est's.

*Constitutional Treasury began to operate.

According to this, the gold and silver in the United States for 1853 was $236,000,000, which varies but little from my estimate in the TIMES, which was over $210,000,000. The production and exportation since then is known, and the amount in the country at the close of 1868 was not materially different from $450,000,000. So far as we have accurate data, I do not differ from the best statistical accounts.

Mr. BLAKE thinks that the supply of gold is diminishing, and gold will appreciate. I think the contrary, and I know that in this country gold has decidedly depreciated. Take, for example, the acknowledged facts of the last twenty years. Four hundred and fifty millions, in 1868, is a larger proportion to the whole bulk of production in 1868 than was $210,000,000 in 1853, and this is the true test of values, and it is a very much larger proportion than was $100,000,000 in 1844. The whole history of prices, independent of the adventitious circumstances of taxes and paper money, shows this.

It appears from another table, that Asia (that is Paganism) has taken from Europe and America, in fourteen years, $850,000,000 of gold and silver. This is nearly $60,000,000 per annum. Now, here comes out of dry statistics a great moral and commercial result, worthy the attention of historians and philosophers. Not only is Bhuddism crushing down 400,000,000 of people with the worst tyranny the world knows, that of an ignorant, dark-minded, degrading worship of falsehood; but it is taxing Christians to such an extent as constantly to derange their currency and threaten them with commercial revolutions. A very curious, and to me, inexplicable thing, is that some economists have regarded this drain as a commercial relief. They look upon plenty of gold and silver as a danger. No, doubt they are hard-money men, but they don't want too much hard money. They are afraid gold will get too cheap. The fact is, that this drain of precious metals to the East has been the main, almost the only great cause of the commercial convulsions in England and the United States for the last thirty years. Christian civilization in China and India will do as much for the prosperity of commerce as it will for that of good morals and sound philosophy. Commerce with the Pagan world is now increasing, and political Governments are counting upon it as a gain. But God's ways are not our ways; and if we do not carry Christianity in spirit and in letter to those great countries, they will never be a gain to the Christian world. All the light and civilization of the earth has been given with the one great condition that we shall preach the Gospel to every creature. Now statistics and commerce come in to tell you that at this very moment the best thing for commerce is to preach the Gospel, till we break down the temples and pagodas and mosques of the ancient world.

Mr. BLAKE's report is the very best and most interesting of the public documents of the past year. That on "Commercial Relations" is the next—at least to me. Mr. BLAKE has nowhere given us his particular notions on the tariff or paper money, and therefore is to be commended for sticking to his text, and, as we say, "minding his own business"—an example which may be safely followed by some of the Executive officers of the Government. We are all thankful for information and for light, but not particularly thankful for being instructed in what theories and principles we shall adopt. Schoolmasters are good for boys, but not necessary to intelligent men who elect Representatives in Congress to conduct their affairs.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

VELOCIPEDES.

Their Introduction, Use and Manufacture—Riding Schools—Rival Claims of the Patent.

The velocipede furore which broke out suddenly in our midst last Fall, and which it was thought would prove but "a nine-days' wonder," so far from showing any signs of abatement, is largely increasing. Even the few who first introduced the new sensation, and who were peculiarly interested in its success, little dreamed of their achieving so suddenly such great popularity. For some time the present manufacturers of velocipedes were doubtful of their being generally adopted, and hence were exceedingly cautious in investing money in their manufacture. As a consequence, for a long time there were but few machines made that were not specially ordered, which fact has served to make them, up to the present time, a scarcity in the market, and to keep up the price.

The HANLON Brothers were among the first—if they were not the very first—to appear in public with the velocipede, and to attempt the introduction, although MONOD & MERCIER were in the field with their machines at about the same time. These first machines, made abroad, were crude and clumsy affairs, with which Yankee ingenuity was in no wise content, and improvement upon improvement was speedily made, until the velocipedes now in use bear but little resemblance to the model from which it is taken. Mr. FRANK PEARSALL, an artist employed in BRADY's photographic gallery, was one of the first New-Yorkers attacked with the velocipede fever, and as he soon learned to manage the machine, he became an enthusiast on the subject. Out of the saddle he knew no peace, and to gratify his passion for riding the velocipede and for the purpose of instructing others in its use, he opened the first velocipede riding school in New-York, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street. His rooms were soon thronged with curious visitors, who gazed with surprise and delight upon his graceful evolutions while mounted upon the steed which, in his hands, was so exceedingly tractable.

Pupils flowed in upon him at a rapid rate, and he was soon obliged to add another large loft to his school, for the use of beginners, and shortly after a third was taken in. Still his place was crowded, and another hall was taken, further up town, to accommodate the overflow of pupils. His place was first opened in November last, since which time he, with the assistance of his brother, has perfected about six hundred persons in the use of the velocipede, and has sold about half that number of machines. His halls are still in successful operation, and are always open to visitors. At any hour of the day numbers of experts may be seen in the main riding-room, taking their daily exercise, while in the beginners' room dozens may be found, at any time, in various stages of awkwardness. As pupils become proficient they are transferred to the main hall, and finally proclaimed proficient and turned out to make room for others.

Mr. PEARSALL's rooms and success are thus cited, as he was the first to open a riding school. Others, however, speedily followed his example, and velocipede riding schools now are as plentiful as gymnasiums. All have been successful, and their rooms are constantly thronged by interested spectators, a large proportion of whom are ladies. The most noticeable of these places of amusement (free to visitors) are PEARSALL BROS., HANLON BROS., CALVIN WITTY, and WOOD's all of which are on Broadway, and PANGBURN's in Fulton-street. There are also extensive schools in Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City. The number of pupils now using the schools in the City and suburbs is estimated at upward of five thousand. The usual fee for instruction, which includes the use of a velocipede and the hall for a month, is fifteen dollars. A pupil buying a machine from the proprietor of the school is not charged for instruction.

The prominent manufacturers of velocipedes in the City are MONOD & MERCIER, PICKERING & DAVIS, CALVIN WITTY and WOOD. There are others who are making machines of their own invention or for the purpose of testing certain improvements which they claim to have made. As these are not popularized, their manufacture is limited. Of the above the Wood and the Pickering machines are the favorites with those who ride for pleasure; the Monod is pronounced excellent for out-door use, and the Witty is the cheapest. The Pickering machine is the most "rakish"-looking of these, is the easiest learned, and is the one used by professional riders in their "trick" exercise at exhibitions. The Wood is purchased largely by gentlemen for park exercise. The general prices vary from $50 (the cheapest Witty machine) to $150. These prices may be materially increased at the option of the purchaser, as his taste may dictate the manner of finish. A Wood machine was exhibited a day or two since elaborately finished with ivory handles, polished steel bars, and silver plate at every available point, the cost of which was nearly $300. WITTY and PICKERING have also finished some machines in a very elaborate manner. The matter of adornment, however, has little effect upon the general usefulness of the velocipede, and one that can be bought for $125 is as serviceable as the most costly.

Considerable dispute has arisen as to the proprietorship of the letters patent on the velocipede. Not long since it was conceded that Mr. WITTY held, by right of purchase, the original patent, and the manufacturers volunteered to pay him a royalty of $10 on each machine manufactured. Recently, however, they were all served with a notice from "a party by the name of" —— SMITH, to the effect that he held a patent prior to WITTY's, and should demand a royalty. His claim has not yet been disposed of. Then came the HANLONS claiming certain improvements, for which they hold letters patent, and the manufacturers, after investigation, decided that the claim was good and must be allowed. Negotiations are now pending to determine the amount of royalty to be paid. These contests have served only to augment the velocipede fever and to enhance the prices of the machines.

The velocipedes mentioned above are all of the two-wheel variety. Then there are velocipedes with three wheels, with four wheels, with five wheels; and an exceedingly enterprising individual is manufacturing a machine with only one wheel. Of these the only one which seems to merit notice is of the four-wheel variety, manufactured by BRADFORD, and is especially designed for use in the country, where the unevenness of the roads would operate to the disadvantage of the two-wheel vehicles. The Bradford machine is also adapted to the use of ladies, and is becoming quite popular with those who do not care to assume the trouble and the risk of learning the use of the bicycle. Two-wheel velocipedes, however, are made for ladies' use as well as for the use of gentlemen. PICKERING & DAVIS have recently brought out a ladies' bicycle which has a comfortable, willow seat between the two wheels, and is worked in the same manner as the other machines. A slight alteration of the ordinary walking dress of a lady is all that is required to enable her to manage this machine without immodest exposure. PEARSALL has also adapted the velocipede to ladies' use, and has already inducted several into the mysteries of "velocipedestrianation."

Since the velocipede was introduced in this City the weather has not been such as to permit of their being used to any great extent out of doors. Within doors, however, they are found to give healthful, invigorating exercise, together with agreeable and exciting amusement. No serious accidents have yet occurred from their use in this City, and the cry that their constant use will injure the rider is pronounced false by those who have used them longest, and are thoroughly familiar with all their peculiarities. Certain it is that they are largely patronized at present, and when the pleasant weather comes the parks and suburban avenues will abound with velocipedists of all ages and sizes, and of both sexes.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

The Fourteenth Amendment—Decision by the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, March 5.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina (Radical Judges,) has decided that Sheriffs are among the officers disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment; for a Sheriff, "though he be ministerial only, yet he is ministerial either in the executive or judicial department, and his being such, and taking an oath to support the Constitution, excludes him from office." The Court says "Members of the Legislature are not officers," yet that they are disqualified in terms. This latter statement is, we submit, a great mistake. "Members of the Legislature are not officers," we agree; but we would add, that not being officers they are not disqualified. Under the Fourteenth Amendment no person who was an officer or a Member of any Legislature before the war, and as such took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, can now hold any office; but any such person may be a member of a Legislature, for, as the Court says, "members of the Legislature are not officers," and the Fourteenth Amendment merely says that no person among the disqualified "shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State." It seems to us plain that a disqualified man may be a member of a Legislature since a member of a Legislature is not "a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President," nor, according to the opinion of the Court, "an officer" of any kind.

We quote some interesting extracts from the opinion of the Court on other points:

"The Government of the United States is divided into three branches—Legislative, Executive and Judicial. These three parts make one whole. There is no other part or parcel. It follows that there can be no office in the Government that is not in one of these departments.

In the Judicial, we have Judges, Sheriffs, clerks, &c., who are officers; and jurors, commissioners, &c., who are placemen.

Every officer is required to take not only an oath of office, but an oath to support the Constitution of the State and the United States; whereas every mere placeman is simply required to take an oath to perform the particular duty required of him, as in the case of jurors, commissioners, &c., and takes no oath to support the Constitution of the State or of the United States."

What will amount to having engaged in the rebellion?

1. Holding any of these offices under the Confederate Government.

2. Voluntary aiding the rebellion by personal service or by contributions other than charitable of anything that was useful or necessary in the Confederate service."

No man should be adjudged disqualified who does not now hold, or did not before the war hold, an office created by the Constitution of the State. Officers authorized by a mere statute are not such as the Fourteenth Amendment should be held to disqualify.

Resignation of Democratic Members of the Indiana Legislature.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, March 5.

Yesterday the Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature broke up the session. Enough of them resigned in each House to deprive it of a quorum. The object was to prevent the ratification of the proposed suffrage amendment to the Constitution. This desertion left the appropriation bills unfinished. The pretense of justification for this act is that they desire to have the amendment referred to the people; but the method was contrived so as to dodge any popular trial of the question; for the members from districts in which the Democratic majorities were small held fast to their places, not daring to make the reference except in strong Democratic districts. This is a new style of popular trial.

Had all the Democratic members resigned they would have shown some confidence in their case; but in the way they managed it, it has a sneaking and dodging appearance, as if the instinct to hold on to office was paramount to all other considerations. The thrift of the Democratic mind was also shown by their drawing their pay and stationery and postage-stamps to the last moment.

The Governor has ordered a new election for the vacant districts on the 23d. As these members have deserted their duty, their constituents ought to take them at their word. If they elect them it will only be to desert again; for their reelection will not prevent the ratification. It is not likely that the people of Indiana will continue to elect members to the Legislature merely to resign.

The regular election of the Legislature is biennial, and will not take place until next year.

The Tragedy at Quebec—A Lieutenant Shot at a Skating Rink.

From the Toronto Leader.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, March 3.

An officer of the Fifty-third Regiment was shot while skating here to-night. Just at dusk, when a number of our lady and gentlemen citizens were enjoying themselves in the art of skating in the fashionable skating rink on Lewis-street, a most horrible tragedy was committed in their presence—that of the shooting of one of Her Majesty's officers of the Fifty-third Regiment, named WHITTAKER, by the son of a very respectable and highly esteemed citizen, Mr. H. J. CHALONER.

WHITTAKER, in company with Dr. HEDLEY of the same regiment, left the dressing-room, with their skates on, to skate on the rink. The distance is about three yards. As soon as WHITTAKER, who first reached the edge of the rink, was met by CHALONER, a young man, the latter drew a revolver from his pocket in a cool and determined manner and shot WHITTAKER twice in the head. The first ball went clear past the bridge of his nose, but the second entered his skull, causing WHITTAKER to give way under his feet and fall down. All was the work of an instant. The ladies and gentlemen screamed amid the horrible scene.

WHITTAKER was taken into the adjoining room, and Dr. MARSDEN called in, who pronounced the wound mortal. No hope is entertained of his recovery. Judge DOUCET has tried to take his declaration, but he is unconscious. CHALONER has given himself up to the authorities.

WHITTAKER is accused of having seduced the daughter of a highly-respectable citizen, which has, we believe, been the cause of this rascality. He is also accused of having brought trouble, affliction and sorrow to the door of another respectable family in London, Ontario, by the same mean. The afflicted father in this case came to Quebec but a few weeks ago, to release his daughter from a life of infamy. WHITTAKER was to have been arrested by the Police authorities to-day for his scandalous conduct; but through some delay the warrant was held over by order of the Court till to-morrow.

It is now declared a fact that the prisoner's sister made a deposition before the Judge of Sessions, the day previous to the occurrence, charging WHITTAKER with having taken improper liberties with her person while she was in a state of partial insensibility from chloroform, administered by WHITTAKER on a pocket handkerchief. In August last, it is rumored that WHITTAKER promised marriage, and made an appointment with the young lady to meet at a clergyman's house. The marriage did not take place then, owing to the absence of Father PRESENCE. WHITTAKER told his brother officers that he intended to marry the girl; but they advised him not to do so. The whole regiment is denounced here for their immorality. The citizens, generally, are indignant against the Fifty-third, and hope orders will soon arrive, ordering their departure from Quebec.

CHALONER is a lad of about 17 years of age, not more than four feet six inches in height, and has always been considered a manly and independent little fellow.

Horrible Murder by a Young Colored Woman in Washington—A Case of Jealousy.

From the Washington Chronicle, March 6.

One of the most shocking affairs which it has been our province to note for some months past occurred yesterday in the boarding-house kept by Mrs. VAN BOSKERCK, on First-street East, between A and B streets North. A young colored woman named MILLIE GAINES, employed as a servant in the house, entered the room of a young man named JAMES INGLE about 10 o'clock, and deliberately struck him over the head two or three times with a large hammer, inflicting fearful gashes. Immediately afterward the girl surrendered herself at the Central Police Station, saying to Lieutenant KELLY, "I've killed a man." The Lieutenant did not believe her at first, but had her placed in a cell, telegraphed to Police Headquarters, and ascertained that a man had been murdered, and that Detectives CLARVOE and BIGLEY were in search of the murderer.

The colored woman's story was to the effect that she had been in the employ of Mrs. VAN BOSKERCK since October last, where she became acquainted with JAMES INGLE, who seduced and ruined her. INGLE had promised to care for her, but when she made application to him for pecuniary aid it was refused her, and on one or two occasions, she avers, he threatened to take her life if she troubled him longer. Maddened by his acts, and by rumors that he was on intimate terms with other females, she threatened to make a complete exposé of the whole matter, and finally did communicate the facts to several of INGLE's female friends. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning she entered INGLE's room, armed with a pistol, and threatened to shoot him. He dared her to fire; whereupon she pulled the trigger, but the cap snapped. Bent upon the accomplishment of her deadly purpose, she grasped a common hammer in the room and struck him a fearful blow on the back of the head, repeated the blows two or three times, and then left the apartment, leaving her victim with the blood streaming from the gaping wounds. She immediately left the house and proceeded to the Central police station, where she surrendered herself to the authorities, as previously stated.

Upon the conclusion of the examination the magistrate decided to commit her to jail. When informed of the fact, she replied that she was satisfied; that if she had not killed Ingle he would have killed her. In reply to questions of Lieutenant Kelly, she said that Ingle had on one or two occasions threatened her life with a pistol, and also said that on the morning of the murder, while the deceased was at breakfast, she had pointed a pistol at him, but was prevented from discharging the weapon by a colored woman who was near by.

The murderess is a fair mulatto girl, about twenty-three years of age, with an honest-looking countenance, betraying signs of sorrow. She was formerly a slave, and her father resides in Fredericksburg, Va. Her mother is not living. About three years ago she left Fredericksburg, and went North, resided in Boston until last October, when she came to this City. The deceased was a young man about 24 years of age, and was employed as night watchman in the Patent Office. He has no relatives in this City.

OBITUARY.

Death of Bishop Lefevere in Detroit—His History and Connection with the Roman Catholic Church.

From the Detroit Advertiser, March 5.

Bishop LEFEVERE died at St. Mary's Hospital last evening at 8:05 o'clock. In the death of this official the Roman Catholic Church has lost one of its strongest pillars, and Detroit suffers in a corresponding degree. Archbishop PURCELL, of Cincinnati, was notified by telegraph of the demise, and will come to Detroit to look after and arrange the matters of the Diocese. In the meantime, however—as, in fact, has been the case since the deceased was first taken ill—the duties of Bishop will be performed by the Very Rev. PETER HENNEART, Vicar-General of the Diocese. Right Rev. PETER PAUL LEFEVERE, D. D., Administrator, Bishop of Zela *in partibus infidelium*, and Coadjutor of Detroit, was born in Roulers, West Flanders, on the 30th of April, 1804, consequently at the time of his death he was nearly 65 years of age. He completed his studies in Paris, and left that city for the United States in 1828. Having arrived at St. Louis, Mo., he was ordained sub-deacon by Bishop ROSATI in 1831. In the same year he was ordained priest, and commenced his labors in New-Madrid, Mo., and after a few months was transferred to an extensive mission, consisting of the northern part of Missouri, the western part of Illinois and Southern Iowa. By his untiring energy and zeal, he soon obtained the name of "the Great Missionary," and during ten years' administration of his broad territory, saw all his efforts crowned with success. In 1841 he returned to Europe for the purpose of recruiting his health, and of obtaining missionaries to aid him in the New World. While in Belgium he was appointed Bishop Administrator of Detroit by the See of Rome, but was not aware of the honor bestowed upon him until his return in the Autumn of the same year. On the 21st of November, 1841, he was consecrated Bishop in Philadelphia, by Archbishop KENRICK, and came at once to this city to enter upon the duties of his diocese. These he administered over twenty-seven years with universally acknowledged energy, skill and prudence, and filled with churches and clergymen a region which was on his arrival comparatively barren in these respects. He was in seniority the second Bishop in the United States, Bishop WHELAN, of Wheeling, Va., being first, having been consecrated a few months previously. He succeeded as Bishop of this diocese FREDERICK RESSE, who is the titular Bishop, but who, owing to some church difficulty, was removed, and is yet living in a monastery somewhere in Germany, we believe.

We give in the commencement of the above the full official title of the subject of this notice, and deem it not improper to explain what is meant by "Bishop of Zela." This is simply a title, and alludes to a See which does not become extinct even by the removal of the official first appointed to discharge the duties. Thus, FREDERICK RESSE preceded Bishop LEFEVERE as Bishop of the Diocese of Detroit. He was removed for reasons best known to those in authority at Rome, yet remains for all time the titular Bishop. There was a vacancy, and that vacancy is styled *Zela*. "*In partibus infidelium*" means in infidel parts, and probably more fully explains the position of the latest appointment here referred to. Bishop LEFEVERE was appointed Bishop of Zela (that is a vacancy in name) "for infidel parts" (a portion of the world needing missionaries). According to the canons of the Romish Church a See once having been created, remains for all time, and the Bishops selected to preside over it remains, in effect, the titular Bishop, and whoever follows him is a Bishop of Zela. In still further explanation:—A Bishopric being made vacant by act of the authorities of the Church, and not by the death of the incumbent, the person appointed to discharge its duties becomes Bishop of Zela. The successor of the deceased will be Bishop of Zela.

The remains of the deceased Bishop will be buried in the Cathedral on Tuesday morning next.

Inauguration of the Governor of West Virginia.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, March 5.

Yesterday the officers chosen at the election in October last to govern the State for the coming two years, took the prescribed oaths and at once entered upon the discharge of their duties. The change was a complete one—not a single officer of the old staff occupying a position on the new.

At 10 o'clock Hon. W. E. STEVENSON, Governor elect, with the other gentlemen about to be inducted into office, and a few personal friends, entered the Executive Chamber. Chief Justice BROWN, of the Court of Appeals, administered the oaths of office to Governor STEVENSON, who received the hearty congratulations of all present. Auditor BOGGESS, Treasurer MAGAULAY and Secretary PIPES took upon themselves the prescribed obligations before Captain DOVENER, and were also congratulated by those in attendance.

On resigning the Gubernatorial chair to Governor STEVENSON, Ex-Governor FARNSWORTH immediately proceeded to the Senate Chamber, and after the decision by that body that his temporary occupancy of the chief Executive office did not vacate his seat in the Senate, he resumed his position as President, filled *ad interim* by Hon. JOSEPH T. HOKE.

Kings County Jail in Danger—Threats to Break it Open and Rescue Prisoners.

The Kings County jail in Raymond-street, Brooklyn, is now filled with prisoners, some of whom have been indicted and are awaiting trial, and others awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. Many of them are desperate characters. It has transpired that the jail is insufficiently guarded, while at the same time threats to rescue some of the prisoners have been made so openly that certain of the authorities are apprehensive of an assault on the jail almost any night.

It was suggested by some of the City Hall functionaries on Saturday that it would be well for Sheriff CAMPBELL to call to his aid at least half of the force sworn in as Deputy Sheriffs at the last election for the purpose of protecting the jail against any raid which may be made upon it. The Sheriff has been informed of the danger, and other officers are aware of the threats that have been made. If, therefore, anything such as is here stated should happen, it will not reflect much credit upon the officers responsible for the safe keeping of the jail. One of the prisoners has boasted that he will escape if it should cost him $5,000. Parties outside have been understood to say they would give $4,000 to secure the release of certain prisoners, and one in particular. The numerous escapes that have already taken place from the Raymond-street jail would justify the Sheriff in keeping a stronger guard at all times.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1231—Patterson vs. Orange and A. R. R. Co.	1307—Hopkins vs. Leonard et al.
1253—Rossa vs. Browning.	1309—Crow vs. Dinsmore, pr't, &c.
773—Hill vs. Weddle et al.	1311—Goodyear Bro's vs. Bernard.
1243—Wicks et al. vs. Harris.	1315—Kellog, Ex., &c., vs. Havelford et al.
1267—Fairar vs. Rindskopf.	1320—Milleson vs. Corwin.
1259—Mussell et al. vs. Bidwell.	1321—Bailey vs. N. Y. Mail S. S. Company.
1280—Landsberg vs. Lossfield et al.	1322—Goddard vs. Dieffenbeck.
1285—Bearns vs. Holmes.	1327—Gilbert vs. E. B. Copper Co., vs. Toms.
1287—Nat. Bank of Metrop. vs. Morgan.	1329—Wagner, Jr., vs. Crummey.
1288—Libhauser et al. vs. Atkinson.	
1291—Van Slyke vs. Hyatt.	

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
562—Barney, President, &c., vs. Burstenbinder; imp'd.	962—Dodge vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
546—Virtue vs. Kelly.	1002—Hicks et al. vs. Frank.
1040—National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Curtis et al.	1005—Hussey et al. vs. Seguine, et al.
1062—Same vs. Same.	68—Worthington et al. Assignee, vs. Importers & Traders' Bk.
1108—Boving vs. Monot.	1018—Stewart vs. White et al.
1112—Jaudon et al. vs. Markham.	436—Browner vs. The Mayor, &c.
772—Longfellow et al. vs. Deveo et al.	214—Kirtland vs. Northrup et al.
1134—Gunn vs. Commissioners of Emigration.	364—Osborn et al. vs. Mich. Cen. Railroad Co.
1381—Pike et al. vs. Farran.	873—Bernheim vs. Fouque et al.
1386—Drake vs. Barstow, President St. Nicholas Bank.	748—Wolfsohn, Adm'r, &c., vs. Raphael.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part III.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
687—Reed vs. Cummings.	1215—Macdona vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
967—Holdway vs. Carleton.	367—Norton vs. Egerton.
1084—Pullion vs. Shute.	1249—Decker vs. Son.
1281—Dickerson et al. vs. Wason et al.	528—Sellers vs. Peel.
900—Sackett et al. vs. Sandborn.	692—Pope vs. Bank of Albino et al.
180—Doty vs. Siles.	680—Batelle et al. vs. Howe et al.
203—Webster vs. Hackett et al.	636—Fraser et al. vs. Young et al.
625—Cochrane, Pres't, vs. Ferris.	546—Wood vs. Lehman.
683—Nevins et al. vs. Marston et al.	79—Butterfield vs. Gal. and Cin. R. R. Co.
636—Tallman vs. Wright et al.	549½—Cochran vs. Dinsmore, Pres't, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
20½—— vs. ——	22—Drake vs. Mailler.
20—Kromie vs. Hanlon.	23—Bruce vs. Jones.
30—Sussex Nat'l Bank of Newton vs. Marford.	24—Benedict vs. Baker.
31—Baxter vs. Hall.	25—Hardaway Bolt Co. vs. Central Bolt Co.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
114—Noble vs. Kinzler.	125—Oppock vs. Stone.
122—Aspinwall vs. Carroll.	127—Dick vs. Glover.
125—— vs. ——	128—Minn. Central R. R. Co. vs. Morgan.
133—Mindenhall vs. Kinck.	139—Vanderfoer vs. Kent.
134—Bingham, Rec'r, vs. Disbrow.	140—Coggeshall vs. Orcutt.
136—Pistor vs. Hatfield.	141—Kirkpatrick vs. Fay.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
57—Abrahams vs. Lesacks.	173—Hausman vs. Fells.
62—Sage vs. Volkenning.	178—Kehoe vs. Bryan.
91—In rel. app. of Bryant.	180—Lee vs. Lee.
104—Mayor vs. Nat'l Exp. and Trans. Co.	185—Elmore vs. Millbank.
114—Miles vs. Rogers.	190—Porter vs. Looker.
115—Wilde vs. Hexter.	192—Crummey vs. Hogan.
140—Hay vs. Carr.	193—Hogan vs. Crummey.
141—Breese vs. Breese.	194—Byers vs. Feman.
146—Lindsay vs. Kingan.	196—Wolf vs. Collins.
148—Husmak vs. Chickham.	197—Brown vs. Slattery.
150—Winthrop vs. Hanlon.	201—Hopler vs. Olney.
	207—Leland vs. Leonard.
	210—Kolp vs. Buckman.

Call No. 225—In rel. app. Schell Trustee, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
675—Bommer et al. vs. Dunbar.	757—Barnum & Van Amburgh Co. vs. Home Fire Ins. Co.
634—Romertse vs. E. R. National Bank.	759—Barnum & Van Amburgh Co. vs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
297—Reilly, Sr., Adm'r., vs. Banks.	761—Barnum & Van Amburgh Co. vs. Tradesmen's Fire Ins. Co.
576—Ranch vs. Lyons.	763—Boedigeer vs. McIntyre.
461—Lampson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	765—Almeida et al. vs. Wetmore et al.
489—Schlesstein vs. Steinhard.	767—Van Tassel vs. Walker.
234—Benton vs. Elmer et al.	
703—Flynn vs. Miner et al.	
761—Manahan et al. vs. Marshall P. M. R. Co.	

Part II.—Held by Fithian, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
364—Escariaga vs. Kramer et al.	122—Mathews vs. Spalding.
340—Gregory, &c., vs. Roach et al.	500—Geller vs. Theiss.
476—DeWolf vs. Crandall et al.	502—Douglass et al. vs. Schell.
583—Am. Imp'd Gaslight Company vs. Parker et al.	503—Martin et al. vs. Morrissey, Pres't, &c.
598—Dodge et al. vs. Clyde.	572—Millan vs. Graham.
672—Hanneth vs. Lynch.	574—Domingue vs. Graham.
626—Jowett vs. Crook et al.	582—Guth vs. Smith.
	592—Hay vs. Douglass.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
172—Pierce vs. Poole.	412—Bixby &c. vs. Markner, &c.
233—Garretson vs. Selover et al.	302—Brady vs. Butterby et al.
330—Smith vs. Hayden.	340—Davison vs. Jay.
335—Tebo vs. Lower Hudson Stm'b't Co.	358—Tompkins et al. vs. Compton.
358—Smyth vs. Pleasants.	367—Schenck et al. vs. Dinsmore, Pres't, &c.
435—Koenig vs. Banzer.	552—Lord, &c., vs. Dean, &c.
436—Carroll vs. Stewart.	
451—Sykes vs. Leonard.	
467—O'Donnell vs. Atlantic & G't W. S. S. Co.	

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
276—Jacobs vs. Atlantic Navigation Co.	120—O'Brien vs. Prov't Fire and Life Ins. Co.
277—Same vs. Same.	359—N. Y. Fire Depar't vs. Whitney.
156—Lewis &c. vs. Woods, &c.	360—Rising Woolen Co. vs. Martin.
397—Abell et al. vs. Milliford.	361—Central National Bk vs. Woods.
450—Kuehl vs. Mayer, &c.	362—Same vs. Same.
385—Lenare et al. vs. Dinsmore, &c.	364—Schmitt vs. Ellsworth.
	365—Hunt vs. Cray.
180—Morris vs. Epstein, &c.	366—Lambert vs. Jewett.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1706—Herrick vs. Hilton.	1961—Jones vs. Pyott.
1862—Lightstone vs. McKenny.	1962—Bremer vs. Lutterman.
1881—Hayes vs. Feldham.	1963—Murray vs. M. P. L. Ins. Co.
1883—Werhan vs. Dinstrup.	1964—Boland vs. Thorp.
1908—Vile vs. Sheldon.	1965—Kerr vs. Dibloe.
—Oppenheim vs. Hoffman.	1966—Graham vs. Hartman.
1947—Kersay vs. Godfrey.	1967—Paine vs. Fellows.
—Hoffheimer vs. Kiernan.	1968—Weiss vs. Bochm.
1974—Palmer vs. Kelly.	1969—Ryan vs. Anderson.
1975—Konig vs. Stok.	1990—Steiner vs. Jonas.
1976—Terry vs. Evans.	1991—Butterfield vs. Walsh.
1977—Bushen vs. Tucker.	1992—Marsh vs. Stillman.
1978—Swift vs. Kelly.	1993—Dunning vs. Odell.
1979—Spelman vs. Sohlam.	1994—Dowling vs. Jones.
1980—Same vs. Same.	1995—Dalmin vs. Post.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Patrick Kerrigan; homicide.	7—The People vs. Delia McCormick; larceny.
2—The People vs. Harry Amos; robbery.	8—The People vs. John Spencer; obtaining goods by false pretences.
3—The People vs. Francis Bradley; attempt at burglary.	9—The People vs. Wm. H. Chambers; obtaining goods by false pretences.
4—The People vs. George Smith; grand larceny.	10—The People vs. John Hall; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. Isaac Senson; larceny.	
6—The People vs. Cath. O'Brien; larceny.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—MARCH 8.

1—Baldwin vs. Burroughs.	11—Gardiner vs. Latimer.
2—Guyer vs. Sheehan.	12—Harrison vs. Hardisty.
3—Baldwin vs. Sheridan.	13—Blossom vs. Dodd.
4—Sherwood vs. Hadley.	14—Miller vs. White.
5—Mandle vs. Pingle.	15—Lynch vs. Petty.
6—Gill vs. McNamee.	16—Hollock vs. Lowery.
7—Reither vs. Beck.	17—Bergmann vs. Farrell.
8—Wineburgh vs. Perrett.	18—Degraw vs. Elmore.
9—Pitman vs. Waring.	19—Roberts vs. Weston.
10—Benschoten vs. Waring.	20—Loder vs. Hughes.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN—MARCH 8.

Nos.	Nos.
42—Sanborn vs. Traver.	79—Buschman vs. Miller.
62—Burgess vs. Schlater.	80—Donohue vs. Rice.
64—Byrnes vs. Hafferty.	81—Riker vs. Everard.
69—Nehring vs. Campbell.	82—Dudley vs. Scranton.
72—Butterworth vs. Bailey.	83—Byrne vs. Ahern.
74—Blakeney vs. Kemp.	84—Hamilton vs. Guilford, Jr.
75—Schmidt vs. Muller.	85—Jardine vs. McGuigan.
76—Drumgold vs. McPherson.	86—Ogg vs. Daly.
77—Willington vs. Lasell.	87—Schenck vs. Beck.
78—Buschman vs. Miller.	88—Westfall vs. O'Brien.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ADMIRALTY—CHARTER PARTY—EFFECT OF SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENT—AMENDMENT ON APPEAL SETTING UP SUCH AGREEMENT—JURISDICTION WHEN SO AMENDED.

Oliver Moses et al. vs. James L. Boyd et al.—This is a case of charter party, and comes from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. The charter party bore date of July 24, 1862. The voyage of the ship *Robert Cushman* was from New-York to Havre, France, and she sailed the 19th of August, and arrived at her destination on the 23d of September following. The cargo consisted chiefly of wheat, lard and tallow. The wheat in bulk, and also in bags, was stowed in the hold and a portion of the lard was stored between decks. The controversy arises out of damage occasioned to the wheat in the hold by the leaking of the lard between decks, with which the charterers were charged in Havre, and paid and afterward claimed the right to retain the amount out of the charter money, insisting that the vessel is responsible for the loss. The decree of the District Court [illegible] From the opinion of the Circuit Court it appears [illegible] a certain agreement [illegible] upon by the stevedore before he would consent to [illegible] the lard, to the effect that the master or ship should be responsible for all damages in consequence of it, as a modification of the charter party, and that the Court adopted that view. On the part of the charterers it is claimed that the between-decks was not [illegible] and sufficiently caulked, and that it was solely in consequence of such defective caulkage that the lard worked its way to the lower hold, and hence the ship should be held responsible for the damage; and the Court acceded to the proposition, but held that the proofs did not establish such a state of facts. The casks of lard were not deemed to have been in [illegible] condition to be shipped; and the action of the charterers in [illegible] their rights under the charter, [illegible] the stevedore was considered as an additional [illegible] of the District Court was reversed, and a decree directed to be entered for the balance of freight claimed. From this decree appeal was taken to this Court, and the appellants contend that the lard was lawful merchandise, which, under the charter party, the ship was bound to receive as cargo, together with grain, and stow the whole safely. It is insisted that the testimony of several experienced sea Captains established the fact. It was the duty of the ship to have the between-decks water-tight and lard-tight, as tight even as the sides of the ship or main deck. The covenant was that she should be "tight, strong and every way fitted for the voyage." The owner represented his ship to be in good and safe condition, and under this charter, the charterers had a right to assume she was so. The undertaking of the master, relied on in the amended libel, is construed as an independent undertaking of guarantee, and not a maritime instrument—of which an Admiralty Court had no jurisdiction. It is a matter of purely common-law cognizance, and was ruled out of the evidence by the Judge of the District Court. The action in the Circuit Court was on the guarantee, and not on the charter party, and if this is an original cause of action, the Court was without jurisdiction, having only appellate jurisdiction. The amendment of the libel in the Circuit Court, by inserting a new and original cause of action, without leave of the Court, was irregular, and for that reason the decree must be reversed. It is also urged that the consignees at Havre were not the agents of the charterers, but of the ship and her owners.

E. C. Benedict for appellant; Owen & Nash for appellee.

BROOKLYN RAILROADS.

Eleven City Horse Railroads—Their Earnings in 1867—Capital, Dividends and Passengers.

Of the annual reports of the railroads of the State, presented to the last Legislature, there are no less than eleven from the City of Brooklyn. They are for the year ending September, 1867. From these reports we learn the amounts of paid up capital, total debt, cost of road and equipment, number of passengers, repairs and expense, earnings, dividends, maintenance of the road, number of horses, excess of profit and interest due. These facts and figures are contained in the following tables:

Name.	Paid up capital.	Total debt.	Cost of road & eq'pm't.
Broadway, R. D.	$300,000	$40,018	$380,581
Bath and Coney Island	90,850	105,171	180,000
Brooklyn City	1,200,000	300,000	1,500,418
Brooklyn and Newtown	400,000	230,266	653,940
Brooklyn and Jamaica	400,100	231,113	695,783
Brooklyn and Rockaway	167,761	48,000	195,000
Prospect Park and Flatbush	3,000	.....	.....
Coney Island	300,000	165,790	614,872
Grand-street	170,000	43,000	17,000
Greenpoint and Williamsburg	64,300	103,300	154,000
Erie Basin	75,000	32,254	87,000

Name.	Passengers in 1867.	Repairs and exp.	Earnings.
Broadway	1,313,281	$70,302	$107,750
Bath and Coney Island	141,484	20,027	27,254
Brooklyn City	12,527,400	621,998	1,441,232
Brooklyn and Newtown	3,178,668	107,152	123,026
Brooklyn and Jamaica	1,300,000	175,371	265,000
Brooklyn and Rockaway	132,000	7,500	15,000
Prospect Park and Flatbush	.....	.....	.....
Coney Island	1,778,852	115,547	217,756
Grand-street	1,446,000	68,667	74,420
Greenpoint and Wallabout	.....	.....	.....
Erie Basin	424,577	14,362	17,265

Name.	Div. earned for year.	Maintenance of road.	No. of horses.
Broadway	16,800	7,011	156
Bath and Coney Island	....	1,201	....
Brooklyn City	106,000	72,228	1,312
Brooklyn and Newtown	....	7,223	128
Brooklyn and Jamaica	....	6,770	....
Brooklyn and Rockaway	....	1,200	....
Prospect Park and Flatbush	....	....	....
Coney Island	....	....	250
Grand-street	18,180	3,310	88
Greenpoint and Wallabout	....	....	....
Erie Basin	964	740	20

The following deductions have been made from the foregoing figures. There is some incongruity in the result not accounted for in the reports:

Name.	Excess of Profit.	Interest Due.
Broadway	$23,723	$6,150
Bath and Coney Island	2,364	17,557
Brooklyn City	306,236	21,000
Brooklyn and Newtown	14,453	15,440
Brooklyn and Jamaica	67,230	40,000
Brooklyn and Rockaway	8,821	3,150
Prospect Park and Flatbush	....	....
Coney Island	68,238	12,320
Grand-street	16,756	3,010
Greenpoint and Williamsburg	....	....
Erie Basin	2,225	945

The net results for 1867 are briefly set forth in the following statements:

The Broadway, R. D., Railroad Company made a clear profit over and above all liabilities, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1867, of $13,182. It had therefore a balance of $5,182 to carry forward to the credit of the year 1868. After paying a dividend of $12,000 on a capital of $300,000, the eight per cent. per annum.

The Bath and Coney Island (Gunther's Community road) was in good order at the end of 1867, after paying interest on its debt, and had a surplus of $1,201 in hand, nothing left for a dividend on its capital stock.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, during the year in question, made a net profit of $306,236 above all expenses, and after paying all liabilities whatever—it thus earned within a fraction of thirty-three per cent. on its total capital of a million dollars and a half. It paid a dividend of 7 ₱ cent. on its capital stock, and still had $200,000 of undivided profits, with which to build new roads, and in future apply their earnings as dividend on new stock which had never cost them the value of a dollar, but had been earned out of the undivided profits.

The DeKalb-avenue and Newtown road was $695 out of pocket after paying its expenses for the year, and had received the interest on its debt. It earned no dividend whatever.

The Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad earned $20,241 over the interest on its debt—in other words, it earned five and a half per cent. on its capital of $400,100 though it appears to have paid no dividend.

The Canarsie road (Rockaway) earned $8,821, clear, after paying interest on its debt. It paid no dividend.

The Coney Island Railroad, if the figures are correctly given by the State Engineer, earned $64,044 over all its liabilities—or over seventeen per cent. on its capital stock! It earned $68,238 in excess of its dividend, and from comparison with the other lines we can hardly believe that there is not some error in the tables of the State Engineer in reference to this Company. On returning to the Company's own reports in another part of the volume, it appears that the receipts from passengers nearly covered the total expense of operating the road, and yet there is a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $64,148 "Bills and Accounts," and another of "Prospect Park, $23,422," which the State Engineer seems to have included among the earnings of the road. Some of these items, which should probably be deducted, the result being to just about absorb the apparent profits of the Company by the road.

The Grand-street Railroad Company made a profit of $16,756 in the year, but declared a dividend rather larger than they earned, $18,180, or nearly ten per cent. on their paid up capital.

The Van Brunt-street and Erie Basin earned $1,225 clear, during the year, and divided $964, or one and a quarter of one per cent. on their paid up capital.

The rapid growth of Brooklyn is indicated very plainly in the remarkable increase of passenger traffic on the city railroads, as may be seen by perusing the following comparative tables of earnings and passengers for five years:

BROADWAY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Year.	Earnings.	Passengers.
1863	$83,719	1,291,539
1864	90,875	1,416,000
1865	91,067	1,422,016
1866	99,299	1,590,127
1867	107,750	1,612,324

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD.

Year.	Earnings.	Passengers.
1863	1,011,016	12,000,000
1864	894,522	12,730,540
1865	857,703	16,000,000
1866	1,031,622	17,198,040
1867	1,441,232	20,527,420

DE KALB-AVENUE AND NEWTOWN COMPANY.

Year.	Earnings.	Passengers.
1863	$61,453	1,197,710
1864	72,048	1,630,441
1865	96,000	1,630,125
1866	120,224	1,125,170
1867	123,026	3,178,668

The number of passengers of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Road remained nearly stationary, at about two million and a half—rather decreasing than otherwise from 1863 to 1867.

The number of passengers on the Van Brunt-street and Erie Basin route rose gradually from 163,102, in 1863, to 424,577, in 1867, the earnings increasing in like ratio.

Skating.

The skating was excellent yesterday at the Empire City Rink and at the Fifth-avenue Pond. The Central Park ponds were not open.

At the Fifth-avenue Pond, this afternoon and evening, there will be a gala time. A fifty dollar gold medal will be contended for in the after noon, and in the evening there will be a grand carnival. JOHN ENGLES, Jr., of Jersey City, EUGENE St. CLAIR, of Cincinnati, and Messrs. DODGE, DOLLARD and BRADY, of Brooklyn, have signified their intention of skating for the medal.

The third match for the championship and the diamond and gold medal will come off at Rochester next week. CALLIE CURTIS is the new claimant of the honors now worn by FRANK SWIFT.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 6, 1869.

$4,000 U. S. 6s '81, C.	116½	50 Mich. Central	118
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	119⅝	60 Mariposa Pf.	82½
10,000 do. '65	119⅝	do.	82¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	114⅞	100 do.	82¾
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	119	100 do.	82¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	119⅝	50 Pacific Mail	30
20,000 do. '68	119⅝	do.	30¼
2,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	102⅝	100 Boston W. P.	16½
2,000 Tenn. 6s, ex n.	69	50 Mich. Southern	94⅝
50,000 M. Gold 6s, ex c.	135	100 Clev. & Pitts.	89⅝
6,000 do. bds. call	65	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82¾
2,000 N. C. State 6s, new	53	200 Clev. & Tol.	104½
9,000 do. old	53	100 Chi. & R. I.	124⅞
1,000 Mich. S. 6s, '75	97	100 do.	125
14,000 Mo. 6s	90	200 do.	124⅞
6,000 do.	90	200 Mil. & S. P. Pf.	76⅝
100,000 La. 6s, L. Bds.	71½	200 do.	76½
10,000 Va. 6s, ex c.	67½	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	48⅝
2,000 Erie 4th M.	84½	50 do.	48 call
1,000 Mich. Cent. M.	94½	50 N. J. Cen.	111
1,000 T. & W. 1st M.	90½	100 Old & Mis.	32½
4,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st	91	200 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	72½
10,000 Ill. Cent. S. F.	82½	100 Mar. & Cin. 2d Pf.	64
2,000 C. & I. R. R.	82	100 do.	64½
1,000 N. J. Cen. s. bds	87	48 H. & St. J. Pf.	80
30,000 C. C. C. & I. C.	102	100 H. & St. J. Bds.	84½
65 Continental Bank	90½	100 do. call	100
7 Commerce	110	100 C. C. Chi. & Ind.	72½
20 West. Un. Tel.	36½	100 Dub. & S. C.	107½
200 Canton Co.	50	100 do.	107½
100 do.	50	100 do.	108 sh'ts
100 Am. Mail U. Ex.	44		

SECOND BOARD—12 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '62	113½	$13,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	113⅝
500,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	113⅝	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	113⅝
50,000 do.	113⅝	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	113⅝
110,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	113⅝	1,000 U. S. 5s Cur.	103
33,500 do.	113⅝		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 N. C. 6s ex c.	69½	200 P., W. & W.	61½
5,000 N. Car. 6s, new	52½	100 do.	61½
20,000 Missouri 6s	90	100 do.	61½
400 Adams Ex.	64	100 do.	61½
100 Mile Range Ex.	40½	100 Mil. & St. P.	84½
100 Mariposa Pf.	82½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	76½
100 do.	82½	200 Chic. & Mil.	128½
100 do.	82½	100 Central	148
100 do.	82½	100 M. Cen.	91½
200 New-York Cen.	134½	200 do.	94½
200 do.	134½	200 do.	94½
200 do.	134½	200 do.	94½
400 do.	134½	200 do.	94½
200 do.	134½	200 do.	94½
200 do.	134½	200 do.	94½
200

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
LA TRAVIATA. Leading characters by Miss Kellogg, Signors Bettini and Orlandini.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st. corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack and Mrs. Jennings.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 6th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Mr. Brougham and Miss Kimball.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston-sts.
POOR THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Rockwell.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Miles Holt and Mr. Marlowe.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE SHADOW OF A CRIME. Leading character by Miss Kate Reignolds.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon — IXION. Evening — TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

THE TABERNACLE.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
SHYLOCK, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 726 6th-av.
TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.

SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY.
No. 182 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

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Notice.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisements in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Mr. BANCROFT, the American Minister, gave a dinner on Thursday at Berlin, in honor of the inauguration of President GRANT. Count BISMARCK was present and made a pleasant speech. He said that no dispute had ever arisen between the United States and Germany, and the friendly relations between the two countries were now especially guaranteed.

The following changes have been made in the French Corps Legislatif, in consequence of the recent death of M. TROPLONG: ADOLPHE VUITRY, appointed President of the Senate, *vice* TROPLONG; DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE succeeds VUITRY as President of the Council, and M. ROUHER takes the Interior Department, *vice* PINARD, provisionally, in addition to the Foreign Portfolio.

No less than ten monster petitions were presented to Queen VICTORIA at her *levee* on Friday, praying for amnesty to the Fenian prisoners. Seven of the Fenians imprisoned in various parts of the Kingdom have been liberated.

The subject of the Spanish Government monopoly in the production of salt and tobacco in the Spanish colonies has been referred to a select committee in the Constituent Cortes.

CUBA.

A proclamation, dated at Nassau, New-Providence, and signed "JOSE DE ARMAS, General DULCE'S Commissioner to the Insurgents," has recently appeared. The document is full of bitter invectives against the Spanish Government, and against DULCE personally, placing that gentleman in the unenviable position of accusing himself of the most contemptible actions. RODRIGUEZ CORREA, a companion of Commissioner ARMAS, expresses the belief that the "proclamation" is a forgery. The clergy have offered the Government one-sixth of their income to defray the expenses of the war against the insurgents. General DULCE is recruiting another battalion. Two hundred pounds of powder have been found secreted in Havana. A late Cienfuegos paper says there is plenty of blockade-running into the interior at that place. The insurgent General QUESADA is ill with small-pox. Señor ROSSETTI, the Spanish Ambassador to Washington, sailed from Havana on Friday for New-York. There are rumors of a serious engagement near Santi Spiritus. The ladies of Havana are collecting and subscribing large amounts of money in aid of the volunteers. The sleeping crew of a coaster in the Sagua Chica River had been assassinated by the insurgents. A schooner had landed a body of insurgents in the vicinity of Sagua. The citizens sunk the vessel to prevent their escape.

JAPAN.

Advices from Japan *via* London state that the French Minister had an audience with the Mikado, at Yeddo, and presented his credentials. The ports of Yeddo and Negata have been opened to foreigners. Yeddo is to be the official residence of the Mikado and the permanent capital of the Empire.

THE WEST INDIES.

It has been decided that the Island of St. Thomas is to remain a coaling station for the British mail steamers. The proposed sale of the island to the United States is condemned by the Press and the people. The Governor has forbidden the export of arms and ammunition for the present. Good reports of the crops in Porto Rico are received, and the weather had proved favorable.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Saturday, President GRANT'S first message was received, which document was to the effect that as the act of 1792 prohibits Mr. A. T. STEWART from holding the position in the new Cabinet, the President desired that the Secretary of the Treasury be exempted from the provisions of said act. Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill in accordance with the request of the President, but on the objection of Mr. SUMNER the bill went over. Several petitions were presented and few bills introduced, among the latter being one by Mr. PATTERSON repealing the section of the act mentioned in the message, upon which immediate action was demanded. An animated discussion ensued on the merits of the bill, though no action was taken thereon. After a desultory debate on the subject of Committees the Senate adjourned.

There was no session in the House on Saturday.

GENERAL.

By the arrival, at this port, of the steamship *Rising Star*, we are in receipt of later news from the United States of Colombia. One of the first propositions laid before the Senate advocated the annulment of the sentence of exile of Ex-President MOSQUERA. The motion was lost by 15 votes against 11, but the matter will inevitably come up again and again until the Mosquerites triumph. One thing is significant—nearly all the Conservatives in the Senate voted in favor of MOSQUERA, showing that there is to be an alliance between them and the Mosquera Liberals. The great subject of discussion at Bogota was the late Interoceanic treaty pushed through by General CUSHING. It was opposed by the whole or nearly the whole Press of Bogota.

Dates from Honolulu are to January 23. On January 16 an earthquake shock startled the residents of that town. In the valley and near the harbor it was not so distinctly felt as on a line between the two points. From Kaalaeka, on the windward side of the island, it was quite severe, so much so that it was feared that the sugar works were injured, but after careful inspection everything was found in order. News from Kaa, Hawaii, was anxiously awaited.

The Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature, who recently deserted in order to break up the session, left the General Appropriation bill unfinished, although it might have been completed before the hour for which the Constitutional Amendment had been made the special order arrived. They also left the State debt, the Penitentiaries, the Lunatic Asylum and other benevolent institutions, without provision. This action has caused a necessity for calling new elections in forty-six counties and another session of the Legislature, which involves a cost of from $70,000 to $100,000.

Los Angeles County, Cal., has hitherto been celebrated for its wine product, and it is now proposed to add that of the cultivation of silk. A leading firm in the new enterprise are putting out 60,000 mulberry trees, as a first installment toward making silk on a very extended scale. They have a beautiful rancho at San Gabriel Mission, nine miles above Los Angeles. They have hired forty families of Chinese, skilled silk-workers, who are engaged for four years, and will be comfortably housed in adobe cottages, with ample gardens. At the expiration of the term, each family will be entitled to a deed of ownership for its house and garden.

Telegraphic advices from San Francisco state that the overland mails are detained both ways by snow on the Pacific Railroad, where it crosses the Rocky and Wasatch Mountains' ranges. The snow blockade extends for a distance of two hundred miles, and is all east of Salt Lake. The track of the Central has reached the Utah boundary.

A contributor to a Boston paper says, in regard to the new Secretary of the Navy: "Having been personally acquainted with Mr. A. E. BORIE for many years, I can, without fear of being mistaken in the man, say that his popularity in Philadelphia is unsurpassed. His appointment to the Cabinet must have astonished himself more than anybody else. A more true, honest, whole man cannot be found. His selection indicates that President GRANT looks at character and fitness."

Judge HOAR is the third Attorney-General appointed from Massachusetts. LEVI LINCOLN (father of the Governor) served in JEFFERSON'S Cabinet during his first term, and CALEB CUSHING was Attorney-General through the Presidency of FRANKLIN PIERCE. THEOPHILUS PARSONS was invited to the position by JOHN ADAMS, but declined.

A destructive fire, involving the loss of $100,000, occurred yesterday morning at Akron, Ohio.

A man named JOHN BURTON was shot and killed on Saturday morning by WM. H. DAVENPORT, at Indianapolis.

A. V. HINES, Deputy Sheriff at Kingfield, Me., in serving writs for the present term of Court upon some parties in the Dead River region, was recently forced to go thirteen miles on snow-shoes, all vestiges of roads being obliterated.

A woman named ELIZA GALLAHAN was found dead yesterday in a shanty near the corner of Eighth-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street, in this City, where she had lived with a German named JOHN HILPERT. She had evidently been beaten to death. HILPERT was arrested, but he declared that he knew nothing about the manner in which she met her death. Strong suspicions are entertained that he is the murderer.

Cotton was more active and firmer on Saturday. Breadstuffs were quiet and generally easier in price. Provisions in rather moderate demand; Pork stronger; Lard drooping. Groceries quiet. Freights lower, with 351 vessels, of all classes, in port.

The Amendment of the Constitution Regarding Suffrage.

We presume there is little doubt now that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, regarding suffrage, will be promptly ratified by a sufficient number of State Legislatures to make it part of the fundamental law. Several of the States have already taken the necessary action, and others are evidently prepared to do so at the earliest moment. The strong expression of General GRANT, in his inaugural, in favor of such a course will probably hasten their action upon it.

The adoption of this amendment will put an end to further agitation of the subject, for a long time at least, and thus leave the Government of the country free to deal with its material interests and with the more pressing questions of public policy and administration which will arise from time to time.

We do not concur with those who predict that the question of Suffrage for women will speedily demand public action or engross public attention, or that the right of men to hold office without distinction of color or race, will absorb any great degree of public time or public thought for a long while to come. Until some decided practical advantage is to be gained, by a dominant political party, neither of these questions will be pressed to a decision: and, both of them have, in our judgment, commanded more attention already than they will soon command again. With the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, we may fairly look upon the Suffrage agitation as at an end, for the present political generation at all events:—and that consideration, of itself, affords a very powerful argument in favor of its adoption.

The amendment, in the shape it finally assumed, is free from many objectionable features which at various times have seemed likely to be fastened upon it. The very fact that an amendment of the Constitution has been deemed necessary for the accomplishment of the object sought, is, as we have more than once pointed out, a concession that the regulation of the suffrage is not a matter within the competency of Congress,—that it is to be effected by the Constitution, and not by law. It is fundamental to the character of our Government, and can be the creature, therefore, of no authority less than that of the fundamental law.

The amendment, furthermore, is prohibitory in its form,—a restriction of the power of the separate States over a matter of common interest to all the States, as composing a common nation. It prohibits any State from disfranchising any citizen,—from depriving any citizen of his right to vote,—for certain specific reasons. No citizen can be deprived by any State of his right to vote "on account of color, race, or previous condition of servitude." These are all the restrictions put upon State action in regard to suffrage. The last of these specifications is temporary and will soon disappear. It will not be many years before there will not be in this country a hundred persons who have ever been in a "previous condition of servitude." Even now the fact that a man has been a slave, is not held to be of the slightest consequence anywhere, aside from the other fact that he is a negro in color and in race. Virtually, therefore, the amendment merely forbids the States from disfranchising any of their citizens "on account of color or race." With such other conditions as States may see fit to affix to the right of suffrage, the amendment does not interfere.

The amendment, in fact, does not at all disturb the original recognition in the Constitution of the right of States to regulate the suffrage. It repeats and confirms that recognition, and only restricts the right by forbidding its proscriptive exercise on two grounds,—those of *race* and *color*. Everything else is left, where it has always been, to the interest and discretion of the States themselves.

The scope of the amendment is thus seen to be far less sweeping than has been generally supposed. Indeed the *World* seems disposed to resist its ratification because it is too restricted, too narrow in its scope,—not for what it *does*, but for what it *fails* to do; and throws out intimations that the Democracy may hereafter demand a more unlimited and universal suffrage than will be possible under the restrictions of this amendment. We have little fear, however, of any such demand. The changes already made in the provisions of the old Constitution in regard to suffrage, and which will be completed with the ratification of this amendment, have sprung not from any conviction of injustice or unfairness in their operation, but from the new emergencies created in the progress and by the results of the civil war:—and until some new catastrophe shall occur, equally potent in changing the current of the nation's thoughts, there is not likely to arise any fresh demand for essential changes in the fundamental law in regard to suffrage.

Mr. A. T. Stewart and the Treasury.

We presume that Congress will pass a bill to relieve Mr. STEWART from the restrictions in the laws which prevent his acceptance of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, for which he has been nominated by General GRANT and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. The main prohibition occurs in the law of 1789, by which the Treasury Department was created and organized, and which was drawn by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, who became the first incumbent of the office; but it has been extended, modified and repeated in various laws which have been enacted since that time. On general principles there can be no doubt of the justice and expediency of the law; and under any other circumstances than those which exist at present it ought not to be repealed or its force suspended. The most direct and unobjectionable mode of meeting the difficulty would be for the newly-appointed Secretary to retire from the commercial business which brings him within the prohibition of the law; but in Mr. STEWART'S case this seems to be impossible. His business is so extensive and so complicated, that, as he is himself reported to have said, it would take him *five years* to withdraw from it. Unless he can be relieved from the operation of the law, by the action of Congress, it is clear that the President must be deprived of his aid in the important position to which he has been called.

The appointment of Mr. STEWART to the Treasury is evidently an important feature in the policy upon which General GRANT proposes to conduct his Administration. His practical business habits,—the fact that he is not in any sense a party man, or even conspicuous as a politician, mark him as evidently fitted to carry out the policy of economy, retrenchment and financial reform which President GRANT has made the basis of his Administration. Mr. STEWART has not commended himself to the President or the country by any *theories* of finance, or by any proclaimed purposes of reform in the management of the Treasury. He has shown in his own life and practical experience, what are his abilities in this department,—how sagacious are his plans of action, and how complete his success in carrying them out. General GRANT evidently believes that the management of financial matters is substantially the same, in public as in private affairs, and that the plans which promote economy and achieve success in the one must have the same results when applied to the other, and it was this view of the matter which led him to select Mr. STEWART for Secretary of the Treasury. The best possible proof which could be had of his fitness for that place was the stupendous success he had achieved in the kindred department of his own private business.

It would be a public misfortune if General GRANT and the country were to be deprived of Mr. STEWART'S services, which are evidently essential to the success of his plans, by a law which, however just and wise in itself, is not needed to prevent practical mischiefs in this case. Mr. STEWART is among the largest importers of dry goods, if not absolutely the largest, in the United States; but we take it for granted no one supposes for a moment that he would use his power as Secretary of the Treasury, over the department of imports, for the promotion of his personal advantage. No possible harm could, therefore, arise to the Government from compliance with the President's request that "Mr. STEWART may be exempted by joint resolution from the operation of the law." This form of exemption seems to us decidedly preferable to that proposed by Senator PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, which asks the repeal of the law. The law in itself is a good one; and there is no good reason why it should not keep its place on the statute book. All that is wanted is that Mr. STEWART be exempted from its operation; and that can be done in the way proposed by General GRANT better than in any other.

We trust that Congress will lose no time in passing such a joint resolution, and in thus enabling General GRANT to enter actively upon his administration in the form and manner which he deems essential to its success.

The City Post Office.

We believe all obstacles are at last removed to the commencement of the work authorized by law a year or more ago,—the erection of a new Post Office for our City. Both Houses of Congress have united in making an appropriation of $300,000 for the beginning, with the understanding, of course, that further appropriations shall be made as they may be required, and this enactment is now a law.

An amendment has been made which may cause some slight delay, but not much. It is provided that the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Treasury may effect a change of *site* for the new building, from the lower point of the City Hall Park to another portion of the same park higher up and fronting on Broadway,—if they can do this without diminishing the space or increasing the cost of the ground appropriated to the Post Office building. The change, if it can be made, would probably be a decided improvement: and if due diligence be used, it certainly cannot require much time to ascertain whether it can be made or not. We doubt whether it will be possible to make it, though in this we may be mistaken. The control of the matter will rest, we suppose, with the City Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and we question their willingness to sell an equal portion of the west side of the park, fronting on Broadway, for the sum obtained for the lower angle. In this, however, we may be mistaken.

But we trust the parties empowered to make the change will lose no time in ascertaining whether it can or cannot be effected. The City needs the new building as quickly as possible.

The Politicians and the Cabinet.

The considerations which lead partisans to view with impatience the composition of the new Cabinet are precisely the considerations which make it satisfactory to the main body of the people. The politicians regard coldly, if not with dislike, the application of a principle which exacts capacity, integrity, efficiency, instead of mere party prominence and zeal. But in this principle the people see a guarantee of the purity and economy, the reduction of expenditures concurrently with an increased productiveness of the revenue, which, above all things, the country needs.

Whether the *personnel* of the Cabinet remain unchanged or not, nothing is more certain than the completeness with which it reflects the purpose of the President. In this light, the persons selected are less suggestive than the qualities which obviously governed their selection. There may be declinations among them from one cause or another, but the fact is established that Gen. GRANT will have for his chief assistants only those who are untainted with the trickery and corruption which are the bane of contemporary politics. The special fitness of this member of the Cabinet or that, for the position assigned him, is a matter about which opinions honestly differ. But the trustworthiness and general ability of every member even the politicians have not ventured to deny. They doubt the partisan profitableness of the course pursued, but the keenest-eyed critic has failed to detect a flaw in the individual characters which should abate the confidence felt by the people in the action of the President.

The nominations for the Treasury and the Interior Department especially indicate the soundness of the judgment he has formed in regard to public requirements. These are the departments whose organization and management most directly concern domestic interests. In practical importance, the operations of the Treasury and the policy by which they are regulated exceed those of all the other departments. There, if anywhere, the sagacity of General GRANT'S choice will be tested. For, in existing circumstances, the head of the Treasury has other duties than those of ordinary administration. He must have the courage and dexterity of a reformer as well as the skill and industry of a mere administrator. The Department passes under his control reeking with corruption. It has a host of servants whose mingled incompetency and rascality entail the loss of more than a hundred millions annually. So far as the law will admit of it, this rottenness must be removed, and a capable and faithful service organized in its place. Should Mr. STEWART be enabled to accept the position, we may be sure that to the extent of his power this work will be performed. We base this assurance in part upon his experience as an organizer, and his familiarity with needs akin in their nature to those of the country; and in part upon his absolute independence of the "rings" and combinations to which few politicians can profess entire indifference.

The advantage gained is equally strong when we approach controverted topics of taxation and finance. One set of fault-finders complain that the inaugural message propounds no theory of resumption, and foreshadows no plan for paying the national debt; and they object that on both points Mr. STEWART has never been associated with any positive school. Others again grumble because the nominee for the Treasury may possibly prefer fair play for all industry and trade to foul play for the benefit of small and favored interests. "We want a man who will help our plan," the various objectors allege, although no two of them agree in defining the plan that would be best. Now it is this entire freedom from theories and projects which is the strong element in the President's policy, and is among the qualifications which commended Mr. STEWART to his notice. The country does not desire theorizing or legislation of the kind which those who ride hobbies always advocate. It wants just what General GRANT suggests—the application of common sense and business tact to affairs which, thus aided, time will gradually adjust with a certainty which no legislation could attain.

Industry and commerce are sensitive upon these subjects. They have suffered seriously since the close of the war from the meddling of the Treasury and the vacillation of Congress. Attempts to hurry back specie payments have been productive only of disaster; haste to pay the debt before its maturity has necessitated oppressive taxation. There has been nothing like fixedness or intelligent effort in the matter; and from continual uncertainty everybody has suffered. The course indicated by the President will obviate these difficulties and so create a feeling of confidence by which all will be benefited. It establishes two points—a firm resolve to do nothing injurious to the public credit, and a disposition so to foster trade and develop the resources of the country, that the currency shall be gradually appreciated without resorting to contraction.

Mr. STEWART may or may not be the Secretary of the Treasury. As the law stands, it seems clear that he cannot be without severing his present business relations; and the willingness of Congress to alter the law to meet his case, or to exempt him from its operation, is yet in doubt. But be the recommendation of the President sustained or refused, we regard Mr. STEWART as the type of the class from whom alone the head of the Treasury will be taken. No dogmatiser about free trade or protection, no currency quack, no projector of schemes in which the interests of the debtor class are sacrificed to the bondholders, will take Mr. STEWART'S place, should the country be unfortunately deprived of that gentleman's services. General GRANT means that the finances and trade of the country shall be cared for by one whose character lifts him, head and shoulders, above the crowd of noisy politicians, and whose practical knowledge enables him to uphold the public credit while averting the folly of hasty resumption.

The selection of General COX for the Interior Department reveals in a smaller degree a purpose to purge the Administration of the Government of the impurities which have grown around it. The control of Indian affairs will enable the new Secretary to inaugurate reforms that will have the double recommendation of retrenchment and humanity. His political alliances are perhaps stronger than those of any other member of the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. CRESSWELL or Mr. WASHBURNE; but the fact that he was not the nominee of politicians in conjunction with his high character, justifies the belief that partisan reasons will not greatly influence his conduct.

The stern estimate of duty which has governed General GRANT'S choice, and has dictated the rule by which any other nomination will doubtless be regulated, may not be without occasional disadvantages. The partizanship which chafes under indifference may be expected to assert itself when opportunity offers. The unwillingness of the Senate to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act is not destitute of significance in this connection. Mr. SUMNER'S objection to immediate compliance with the recommendation in Mr. STEWART'S favor should scarcely be imputed to the same motive, for the importance of the principle involved may well excuse the reference to a committee; but it is not improbable that partisan feeling will show itself in the final decision. As against these drawbacks, the President may place the confidence which the principle he proceeds upon will awaken in the national mind, and the more than partisan strength which that confidence will confer.

The Proposed Admission of Utah.

We are told that, early in the present week, Mr. HOOPER, the delegate from Utah, will introduce into Congress a bill for the admission of the Territory of Utah as a State of the Union. Of course, the first thought is, what does this bill propose to do with polygamy? For, there is an act against this institution on the statute books, and the question is whether it is proposed that Congress shall eat its own words and disregard its own laws. Something of this kind seems to be thought of, if it be true, as is reported, that the bill provides that the United States laws shall be executed in the would-be State "except where obedience is rendered impossible by local customs."

We can hardly credit the report that such a scheme will be seriously attempted, accompanied by such a proviso. Even to introduce it would be little better than an insult to Congress, with its well-known sentiments recorded against polygamy. This proposition not only asks the people of the country to renounce their convictions regarding Mormonism, but to provide by law for its constructive recognition as a fixed institution. In fact, it coolly proposes what even the most pious and praiseworthy local "institutions" of other States never can ask—namely, recognition of authority *above* the United States laws. Hitherto, polygamy has only existed on sufferance—an evil tolerated out of humanity, lest its forcible uprooting should be a disastrous and bloody affair; *now*, it is suggested that we recognize it formally, or, at least, by well-understood implication, in the process of admitting Utah as a State. It would be strange if, after having successfully got rid of slavery, we should now proceed to bolster up polygamy, that "twin relic of barbarism."

That BRIGHAM YOUNG, however, has not his heart on the incorporation of his Mormon Commonwealth into the Union as a State, is very clear. Were it not an object of ambition, it would be, sooner or later, a necessity; for so shrewd a State founder can very well see that it is impossible for Utah to be forever in the Union, and out of the Union. But this well-known fact is the very reason why we should bring him and his people into the Union on our terms, not on *his*.

Our terms are, of course, the preliminary disappearance of polygamy and of any institutions, political or ecclesiastical, which support it. Until this is effected Utah cannot come into the Union. That it will take place in the natural course of events, we have little doubt. We believe that polygamy will be *voluntarily* abandoned by the Mormon people. This belief we rest in part on the personal character and ambition of BRIGHAM YOUNG. It is unquestionable that he has long been working to found a State of the American Union, with himself at its head. His main mistake, all along, has been in holding to a sort of extreme "States rights" theory, namely, that he could maintain what *local* institutions he pleased—polygamy, slavery, or what not—so long as they were not prohibited in the original compact or Constitution of 1789. But when it comes to be put clearly before him that he must make a choice between Church and State, between polygamy, with dispersion and ruin, and a State of the Union with polygamy abolished, his ambition, as well as his shrewd sense, will choose the latter. The trouble is that he has never yet come to the point where he has been *forced* to choose—where he has had the threat on one side, and the positive promise on the other, with the certainty that one or the other would forthwith be made good.

"The Church," once wrote a candid Mormon elder, "has not grown out of polygamy, but polygamy out of the Church; and it is just as consistent that we may outgrow that peculiar institution." Indeed, the doctrine was not published in England till about 1852; "and we ourselves," adds the same trustworthy authority, "fought it much at first, and, strange to say, the men have done this as much as the women." The poor zealot adds that it could never have been established "save as a Divine institution;" for some explanation seems to him essential to comprehend "how it could ever have obtained among our Anglo-Saxon race, and lived a day in an institutional form."

All this, with much more that could be cited from many Mormon authorities, confirms us in the belief that polygamy is the weak point, not the strong one, of Mormondom, and that it will, if worst comes to worst, be abandoned. How we shall get rid of the existing effects—in fact, to speak briefly, of the present wives—of the Saints, at any moment, is somewhat of a problem. It has been suggested that we should draw a lesson from the missionary, who converted the King of the Cannibal Islands. He told his Royal Highness that twelve wives would never do for a single Christian household, at least in the modern times; the King promptly removed all objections by eating eleven of them. We do not say we would recommend just *that* solution for the abolition of polygamy. But we are quite sure that its abolition must come, and that very soon. And hence we hold that any scheme for admitting Utah or Deseret by compromise, or *before* such abolition, is as unnecessary as it is unwise and impracticable.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is now reported that Mr. MCCLURE, of Pennsylvania, though not exactly satisfied with GRANT'S Cabinet, is willing to take it on trial. We always thought he would reach that point.

The ten days' recess of the Legislature, which will expire to-day, has been prolific of committees of investigation which have sat at most of our leading hotels. The subjects ostensibly under consideration have been closely connected with the welfare of the City. Among the varied range of inquiry have been the Gas Monopolies, the Public Schools, the Railroads, the Sewers, the Union Express Company and Contested Seats. Perhaps in some of these inquiries the public will not derive any profit from the operations of the committees, but it is safe to assume that in every case the hotels will. Work in every instance has been the pretext of the Committees' sessions, but in one or two cases we have heard that junketing and a jolly good time was all that the members found themselves able to attend to.

It is remarkable how many politicians are now heard of as having refused Cabinet appointments. We read in the papers of men who refused the Treasury Department, declined the State Department, and could not be persuaded to accept the War Department. But these statements do not agree with GRANT'S account of the matter.

We are again promised important developments in regard to the Rogers murder. It seems that the sick mistress of LOGAN No. 2 (who is still in custody) has now made inculpatory statements quite different from the evidence that was extracted from her some weeks ago. Our Courts have been dealing very severely with criminals of late; but the detection, conviction and execution of the murderer of Mr. ROGERS would have a more salutary effect on the criminal classes of the City than any of the punishments recently inflicted.

The officers of the army and navy of the "Department of the Gulf" are to hold a meeting in this City next Wednesday evening, for the purpose of organizing and appointing a time and place for a grand reunion. The forces that served among the marshes of Louisiana and Alabama and on the insalubrious coast of Texas, under leaders who either failed in their undertakings with frightful loss, or succeeded only after an immense sacrifice of life, left a great many men in Southern graves. The survivors are comparatively few, and when they come together will have many a story of privation and suffering to recall.

The State of New-Jersey has relieved itself of a great deal of trouble and abuse by the step its Legislature has taken, in abolishing the transit duty heretofore levied upon railroad corporations for all passengers and freight carried by them. The law takes effect immediately. We must commend the good sense of its prompt passage.

We suppose that Congress will take the first opportunity to enact once more the bill of Mr. SCHENCK for strengthening the public credit, which passed both Houses just before the adjournment, but which the late President pocketed. As the bill passed both Houses by a handsome majority, there is no doubt of its passage again, and there need be not the least fear of President GRANT pocketing it.

We suppose one of the first things our State Legislature will attend to when work is resumed to-morrow, will be the ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, (regarding suffrage,) which lately passed Congress. Seven State Legislatures have already taken favorable action upon it, and there is little doubt of its ratification by the requisite number of States.

The members of Congress whose terms expired with last session, hold a meeting the other night at a Washington hotel, at which thirty-three were present. Members of both parties treated each other, and delivered humorous speeches, and all of them had a good time generally. Some of the ex-members, like SHELLABARGER and FOSTER, are men whom we are sorry to see out of Congress, but most of them are politicians who ought never to have been there.

There is no doubt that a large number of the most objectionable appointees of President JOHNSON throughout the country will continue to hold on to their offices if the Senate persist in its refusal to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law. GRANT himself has shown the barriers in the way of purifying the public service under the present law, enacted to break the power of Mr. JOHNSON; and if it be not repealed, we shall still have to submit to corruption and imbecility. The prospect is certainly not very pleasant.

Señor ROMERO writes from Mexico that the aspect of affairs there is improving, and though the Government has some troubles, the "military mutinies which, on former occasions, have caused so much harm to Mexico, are of little consequence now." This is certainly taking a cheerful view of such outbreaks as have lately occurred.

Whoever may be appointed Collector here by GRANT will doubtless see to it that employment is offered to the crippled soldiers who now humiliate the patriotism of the country by grinding organs in our thoroughfares. The soldiers' paper in this City says that some of these grinders are trifling fellows who will not accept honest work, but certainly this does not apply to all of them. At all events, we should like to see them all provided with the opportunity of legitimately procuring a livelihood, and then, if any appear on the streets, the public charity can be more discriminately exercised than it is now.

Each successive movement of the Spanish Revolution gives us new cause of hope for the permanent establishment of Liberal institutions in Spain. The latest step of the Cortes was to appoint a commission to draft a new Constitution; and the dominant sentiment and governing principle of the Cortes make it certain that no Constitution will be adopted which does not establish all the guarantees of Liberty. We can not but admire the ability of the Spanish Liberal leaders, and the course the nation has followed under their guidance.

Once more the King of Prussia has announced to his Parliament his desire for the maintenance of peace. One by one the threats of war, and the grounds of war, that have disturbed Europe during the last three years, have passed into oblivion. Everything latterly has looked quiet and pacific. With the Liberal institutions that now prevail in nearly all the nations of Europe, the public interests and the popular welfare would be greatly developed by the prevalence of peace for twenty years.

An official order was lately issued in England warning the Government clerks not to waste their quill pens, but to mend them till they were worn down to the stump. GRANT'S last military order, before assuming the Presidency, was upon an equally minute point of economy. It directed military functionaries to "bear in mind that there is hardly any species of material, however worn, which cannot be put to some use. Old linen, cotton, wool, iron, &c., can all be worked up in some new form, and wood can be used as fuel." "He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in that which is much."

The authorities of the Chinese Empire will doubtless find great pleasure in reading the correspondence between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. BURLINGAME, which we published the other day. The English Government agrees to conduct its intercourse with China in a way that will not give offence or bring about hostilities, and accepts Mr. BURLINGAME'S proposition that all disputed questions arising shall be subject of negotiation between the Home Government of England and the Central Government of China. It is natural that Mr. BURLINGAME should be gratified with these concessions, and it is certain that they will give great satisfaction to the Chinese Government. For (as he says) this policy, carried out, will make wars with China very nearly impossible.

Hon. William H. Seward.

Ex-Secretary SEWARD arrived from Washington on Saturday forenoon, and left at 5 P. M. for his home in Auburn. He is in good health and spirits. Quite a number of his personal friends called upon him at the Astor House to pay their respects. He proposes to make a visit, before many days, to Aiken, S. C., partly for recreation and partly to pay a visit to Mr. WEED, of whose rapid improvement in health he receives very gratifying reports. Mr. SEWARD is unreserved and emphatic in expressing his approval of the Cabinet selected by General GRANT, and his predictions of the entire success of his Administration.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Miss KELLOGG will appear to-night in the opera of "La Traviata"—a work which gave her fame in Europe. It is the last night but two of the lady's appearance. On Wednesday she sings in "Crispino e la Comare," and Signor BONCONI makes his reappearance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The season of SHAKESPEARE is drawing to a close. "Much Ado About Nothing" will be played only during the present week. Mr. WALLACK has in preparation Mr. ROBERTSON'S new and immensely successful play of "School," and this work, we understand, will be produced on Monday next.

Proclamation by Governor Baker of Indiana.

In view of the recent trouble in the General Assembly, Governor BAKER, of Indiana, on Friday, promulgated the following proclamation:

To the People of Indiana:

The present session of the General Assembly has been rendered almost fruitless of good results by the resignation of seventeen Senators and twenty-seven Representatives, thereby leaving each House without a quorum. No appropriations have been made for the ordinary expenses of the benevolent and other public institutions of the State. Hence a special session of the General Assembly, of an early day, is a necessity. I have, therefore, this day, issued writs of election to the Sheriffs of the several counties in which vacancies have occurred, by reason of said resignations, directing elections to be held on the 23d of March, inst.

For the purpose of making known the order of said elections, and of indicating my intention to convene the General Assembly in a special session, at as early a day in the month of April as may seem to be practicable, I have thought it expedient to issue this proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my name, and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, in the City of Indianapolis, on this the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869.

CONRAD BAKER, Governor.

Crime in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Alta, Feb. 12.

Burglaries and highway robberies have become almost as frequent as in the "high old times" of 1850 and 1851. It is not unusual to have a half dozen of cases reported in a single night, but for all that, we rarely hear of an arrest and still more rarely of exemplary punishment following conviction. The Police appear to be either incapable or unable to afford that protection which our citizens have a right to demand as an equivalent for the taxes which they pay. If this state of things continues much longer, some movement must be made for the suppression of these outrages. It is not the habit of San Francisco to put up with this plundering and robbing forever.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP RISING STAR.

The steamship *Rising Star*, from Aspinwall Feb. 27, reached this port yesterday. We are indebted to the courtesy of the Purser for the delivery of our letters and newspaper files. The *Rising Star* brings the following

TREASURE LIST:

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$[illegible]	Fred'k Probst & Co.	$14,700
Wells, Fargo & Co.	54,811	S. L. Isaacs & Ash	1,000
Eugene Kelly & Co.	30,000	Ribon & Munos	8,272
Lees & Waller	120,000	Order	40,000
		Total	$[illegible]

COLOMBIA.

Election of Officers in the Legislature—The Cushing Interoceanic Treaty—Redress Demanded by the United States in the Case of the American Consul.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1869.

We have dates from Bogota, the capital, to the 4th inst. Congress assembled on the 1st of February. Señor ESTANISLAO SILVA and JOSE MARIA VELASCO were respectively elected President and Vice-President of the Senate, and OSMAR COSTO President, and D. ZAPATA Vice-President House of Representatives.

One of the first propositions before the Senate was to annul the sentence of exile of Ex-President MOSQUERA. The motion was lost by 15 votes against 11, but the matter will inevitably come up again and again until the Mosqueristas triumph, for the snake is scotched only, not killed, and his bite will be felt ere long. One thing is significant—nearly all the Conservatives in the Senate voted in favor of MOSQUERA, showing that there is to be an alliance between them and the Mosquera Liberalists.

The great subject of discussion at Bogota is the late Interoceanic treaty pushed through by General CUSHING. It is opposed by the whole or nearly the whole Press of Bogota. It is quite apparent that the Conservatives and the Mosquerita portion of the Liberal Party in Congress will oppose it to the death. Still, I think, the Government, if a vote can be had at once, will carry the treaty through. To show the spirit of the Press on the canal treaty, I quote a little from the *Nuevo Mundo* of the 26th of January:

"The truth about the treaty is this: The Government of the United States has contracted with the Government of Colombia that the former shall have the exclusive privilege for sixteen years and eight months of not opening a canal, so that the Panama Railroad Company may enjoy their present monopoly for that term, in perfect security, without competition; and by this treaty the Government of the United States, in recompense for the privilege, compromises itself to pay Colombia—nothing. * * * By the terms of the treaty the surveys, &c., must be made within three years from the date of its approval, which surveys, maps, &c., will consist in imaginary pictures made in New-York, with, perhaps, the aid of an engineer, to some point of the Isthmus, for mere form's sake, and thus the first three years are gained. And when the end of the next five years approaches, some trifling work may be done, sufficient to meet the requirements of the second term of the treaty, which brings the time up to fifteen years; and thus, with the twenty months of delay authorized by article 19, makes sixteen years and eight months from the signing of the treaty that must expire before anybody else can commence to open a canal across the Isthmus."

The article then goes on to show that the United States, with a military force of 1,000 men, may, within the seventeen years they keep the canal from being made, induce so many Yankees to come into the country, that they will completely dominate it, and Colombia will besides be cheated out of the percentage she is promised by the seventh article of the treaty.

The fact is, as I said before, the enemies of the present administration will oppose the treaty, because they believe they can make political capital out of their opposition, and some of the friends of the administration may join them, because they see no immediate cash in the transaction to replenish the depleted State Treasury.

In Panama nothing of note has transpired since my last. The city is tolerably healthy, except that the small-pox is prevalent among the lower classes.

We learn from Callao that the United States war-vessel *Tuscarora*, Captain THORNTON, has gone to Buenaventura, a port in our neighboring State of Cauca, in this Republic, to ask explanations and demand redress, if necessary, for the conduct of the Colombian authorities toward the United States Consul, Mr. EDER, the particulars of which you have already published.

The authorities of this State continue to harass the Aspinwall merchants in the matter of the commercial contribution, by seizing and selling their goods for the tax.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* is still at Panama, but under orders for San Francisco. The gunboat *Nipsic* is at Aspinwall.

PERU.

Carnival Celebration—Yellow Fever at the Chincha Islands—Outbreak of a New Disease at Callao—Proposed Provincial Tour of President Balta—The Guano Trade—Market Scenes—Singular Customs—The Iron-Clad Purchase.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, S. A., Sunday, Feb. 14, 1869.

The carnival has been celebrated with so much spirit, the 7th, 8th and 9th of February, that it has interfered with administrative routine, and caused a scarcity of home news. The yellow fever is said to be very bad at the Chincha Islands, but fortunately not among the shipping. Several Cholo and Peruvian families on the islands have died of the disease, and Mr. MATTHEWS, the Superintendent of the guano loading and unloading, has been so very low with the fever at the "Chinchas" as to be reported dead in Callao.

PROPOSED TOUR OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President has declared his determination to visit, personally, the entire Republic, commencing with the South, with the expressed object of becoming better acquainted with the wants of the different Provinces, as well as casting an influence for good to be stimulated, correcting all errors, and atoning for past acts of injustice. He also has decided that by personally examining into the incipient symptoms of the revolution against his administration, at the South, he can the more thoroughly break the movement up, punish the originators, and preserve the public peace. But a great deal of apprehension is felt, that in his praiseworthy endeavors for the good of his people, he may himself fall a victim to assassination, by the bullet of some hidden traitor. He is a daring man, and fearless in the discharge of the duties of his position, which is one reason, no doubt, why the rebellion that has so long been gathering over his head, has, as yet, had no chance to break out, and plunge the misguided people into another cruel and unnecessary war.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

The resignation of Dr. BARRENECHEA, Minister of Foreign Relations, was not accepted by the Government, nor was the vote of censure withdrawn, as the President declared that Congress had a right to pass a vote of censure. The navigation of the Eastern rivers having been established, the departments of Ayacucho and Cuzco, rich in mining and saltpetre interests, are thus placed in direct communication with the Atlantic. The treaty between Italy and Peru (for the establishment of navigation, commerce and friendship) having ceased, all Italian ships have now been declared subject to the same fiscal and municipal duties as other foreign ships. This is the declaration of the Minister of Foreign Relations.

THE BRAZILIAN DISPUTE.

The question raised by Brazil by reason of the recent action of the Minister of Foreign Relations, Señor PACHECO, has been satisfactorily settled; but the vexed question of the right to extend territorial limits cannot be arranged as yet. Peru claims that the Brazilian Government is constantly striving to extend its boundaries, without considering the means which it employs to do so; and Brazil, on the contrary, asserts the same of Peru. A less quarrel than this has brought about a war in Peru.

THE GUANO TRADE.

The contract made by public auction for the loading of guano ships at Guañape Islands, Macavi, and all the other deposits of guano in Peru, has been disapproved of, and a new bidding will soon take place. Meantime, ships lying at the Guañape Islands are obliged to load their own guano, and go forty miles into the interior for fresh water, which they must buy at so a ton. Provisions also have to be brought from the main land, and are very hard to obtain—not from any scarcity, but because there are no competent persons to sell them, nor stores built on the island to receive the same. All this, however, will soon be changed, as there are daily more ships arriving chartered to the Guañape Islands, and the same ship-chandlers and shipping men who have made fortunes by the shipping business in Callao are already erecting suitable sheds and shanties on the new islands, to open all kinds of ship stores, provisions, meats, &c., &c. There will soon be a supply of everything necessary, as the islands are being opened for loading of ships.

SIGHTS AND SCENES IN CALLAO.

Among the most interesting and exciting scenes in this monotonous country, and particularly to a foreign resident, is the arrival and departure of the steamers from and to Callao, which steamers bring the home news and letters, and, departing, carry messages and news to the friends at home. The steerage passengers, and poorer classes, being unable to hire boats, or to pay for the passage to and from the steamers, usually go in the freight-boats, or launches, huddled among the luggage. But it is on the arrival of a steamer from Callao that the most Oriental and strange sight occurs, and so strikes the foreigner. Passengers, dark and swarthy, and more sallow than even from their sea-sick voyages, are huddled in a confused mass among huge piles of water-melons, baskets of oranges and grapes, bags of fresh figs, and immense bales of sugar in the loaf, with their own traveling luggage, consisting of a coarse mat of dried grass, water-jugs, cigarettes, nondescript bundles, and the inevitable bottle of chichee. These are usually surrounded by dozens of miserable, half-starved fowls, tied by the legs in so brutal a manner that the screaming of the ducks and geese, the cackling of the turkeys and hens, proclaim what kind of luggage is coming long before the boats come in sight at the Mole. In no other country, I think, could there be so total and thorough a disregard of the comfort of others—human or brute. I visited the market at Callao the other morning at a very early hour, and though not bearing any comparison to that of Lima, in point of size, yet at this time of the year (Summer) the variety and display is tempting and fine. Threading our way through the not over cleanly streets, and by the closed doors of the bazars in the flagged streets, we reach the market square. Here stands an immense wooden cross, some ten feet in height, with a saint crowning the top. Before it dangles a bell, which at sunrise and sunset a boy rings, when immediately all the people who happen to be before the cross, those engaged in trade or traffic, and, indeed, all that are present, doff the hat, or manta, and bow a moment in reverence, crossing themselves and muttering a prayer, if devout Catholics. But we are mostly interested in the donkey-loads of oranges, lemons, pineapples, bananas, water-melons, grapes, paltas and figs, fragrant and fresh, from the numerous gardens in the environs, and momentarily arriving at the market-place. Here under an awning, (a mat stuck on four poles, and which mat being laid on the ground, serves for her couch at night,) sits a huge negress, with her donkey beside her, laden with water and musk melons so large that half a dozen serve completely to load the animal, and before her, on large palm and banana leaves, are melons cut open in slices, their luscious pulp temptingly exposed to view. Here are mounds of fresh Chili cheese in skins, and fresh butter in bladder-skins; pile upon pile of grapes, white and purple; countless pomegranates, figs and granadillas; pyramids of pineapples and bananas; huge iron cauldrons, over charcoal fires, full of fresh boiling milk; stalls of meat not looking any too attractive, the flesh having been horribly mangled in the butchering; stands of fish, all alive and kept in tanks of salt water until sold, or if unsold, thrown away, such being the law; and dozens of stalls, presided over by native negresses, where the native spicy drinks of the country, or the hot, peppery, fiery edibles upon which Peruvians are wont to regale themselves, are scattered all over the square, each stand finding its own special patrons. Walking beyond the square, we come out upon the seashore, with its black-looking stones and the old ruined fort that a hundred times within the past fifty years has cracked and crumbled with time and earthquakes, until only a tottering mass of ruins remain. As the sun mounts higher and higher, we are warned by our craving appetite and by the preparations all around us, that it is time to take our usual cup of coffee, for the Peruvians all confine themselves to a cup of strong coffee *al fresco* until the almost midday breakfast. I could not help thinking, as I walked homeward, that if this market could be transported from dirty and inconvenient and stony Callao to New-York with the expedition of Aladdin's Genii of the Lamp and set down in Washington Market just at this season of the year, what a sensation it would occasion among you New-Yorkers. I am sure the sight of such vast quantities of luscious fruits would be a luxury in New-York at any season of the year.

THE IRON-CLAD SWINDLE.

Immense excitement has been occasioned in Lima by the last news received by steamer, of the "swindling" operation that has victimized the Peruvian Government in the late purchase of the new iron-clads for service here, from the United States. These two monitors cost Peru $1,500,000, and after innumerable delays and expenses have been declared unseaworthy and unfit for naval use unless thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt. President BALTA has ordered the Minister of War on no account to permit the lives of his officers and men to be jeopardized by coming out to Peru in vessels so unsafe. A careful survey and examination made of these vessels by Captains MUER and TILLERIA, of the Peruvian navy, and Captains DUBOIS and GILLESPIE, fleet pilots, shows that not only are the wooden decks badly decayed, but even the very beams themselves, so that the iron-clads could not stand a sea voyage. They have therefore been ordered by our Secretary of the Navy to Pensacola, for thorough repairs. The greatest indignation is openly expressed by Peruvians against the United States, for selling them worthless vessels, at so fabulous a price. They do not seem to me to be so very old as to be in such a state of decay—the *Atahualpa* being built in Cincinnati by SWIFT & Co., no later than 1865, and the *Manco Capac* by the same firm in 1866. The Peruvian Minister at home, Señor GARCIA Y GARCIA has had numerous troubles to contend with ever since the fitting out of the fleet at New-Orleans. He writes to President BALTA, that "no sooner had Secretary SEWARD'S diplomacy crushed the efforts of Collector FULLER to prevent the sailing of the fleet, than the discovery is made, on the very eve of sailing, that the *Atahualpa* (late *Oneota*) and *Manco Capac* (late *Catawba*) are pronounced unfit for sea, and must be detained a month or so for repairs." He also complains that the crew, who had been shipped in New-York for a year's service, and paid two months' wages in advance, had been interfered with by interested parties, and under the impression conveyed to them, that the fleet was destined for service in Spain, and not coming to Peru, they (the crew) mutinied, and the Minister, instead of responding to the writ of *habeas corpus* for the discharge of the crew, discharged the old crew and shipped a new one. On hearing the falsity of the report, a number of the old crew wished to reship, but were not permitted to do so. He also complains that when purchased the iron-clads were represented as being in complete condition. This information has made the Peruvians here very bitter against the United States. The *Atahualpa* and *Manco Capac* are named after two celebrated Incas, noted for their persistent battlings against Peru's greatest enemy, Spain. Captain DUBOIS, the American commander, was formerly of the *Albatross*, under FARRAGUT, and he has just taken out the ram *Stonewall* to Japan. The engineers and ensigns are also Americans. Señor GARCIA Y GARCIA reports a Spanish man-of-war watching the fleet off Pensacola, and another man-of-war (Spanish) cruising off Southwest Pass. Peruvians here say, with a shrug of the shoulders, "Let them watch them, they dare not attack us." With an immense accent on the last word. Two of the leading officers of the monitors are sons of President BALTA—all of them hailing from the "first families" in Peru, and having in some way distinguished themselves in contests against Spain, either at Chili or in Peru. Commodore MARIATEGUI is a Peruvian of great bravery and coolness under difficulties. All the other officers in the fleet are Peruvians, with the exception of the fleet pilots and American engineers and ensigns previously mentioned. The revolution still "hangs fire," waiting for a master hand to make the first decisive move. A leader to take a stand against President BALTA would very deservedly lose his head, for BALTA lacks neither firmness nor decision, but yet such a man will be found, and is looked for every night, as it were, by this easily excited and unreasonable people, who do not know when they are well off, and who will never be content to rest in peace and quietness. When a disturber of the public peace dies at home, good men rejoice that a bold, bad man has left them; but here the belligerent leaders do not rest after death, but are tossed up upon earth again by the convulsions of an earthquake. But, thank fate, not tossed to *life* again.

X. Y. Z.

MAINE.

Closing of the Legislature—What It Has Done—The Capital Punishment Debate—The Dissecting Bill—The Railroad Quarrel—Effect of Lobby Work—The Porgy Fisheries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, March 6, 1869.

The closing days of the Legislature are near by, and consequently things are lively at the State House. Work is being rapidly pushed along, and members are trying to hurry matters so that adjournment may take place as soon as possible and they may be released from the bonds that now hold them. Probably before another week is over the record of the Legislature of 1869 will be closed with the words "adjourned *sine die*," and the seats and the lobbies now crowded with members, swarms of grinders of axes and interested spectators, will be empty and still. When this session is over it will be said of it as of all the former ones, that "it was the busiest and most important session held yet." And in truth it has been very busy and interesting. Several quite important matters have been considered, some have been settled, and the great discussions have been long, quite able, and oftentimes sharp and exceedingly lively.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The question that has been discussed more than any other, and perhaps more thoroughly than any that has ever been before the Legislature, is the question of capital punishment. The parties *pro* and *con*, on this subject in this State are pretty equally divided, and are quite bitter in their opposition to each other; and the debates in the Legislature were but a continuation of the debates in the caucuses, the lyceums, the newspapers, the stores, the workshops, and the homes. Nearly every speaker in the House has made an elaborate argument on one side or the other of this question, and so have the leading men of the Senate; and, although the question is so old and the points of argument familiar to everybody in Maine, dense crowds have listened to the speeches, and pronounced them exceedingly able and very interesting. Additional interest has been lent to the discussion of this question by the fact that a human life depended upon its result. HARRIS, the Auburn murderer, was to have been hanged in February, according to his sentence. In his inaugural Governor CHAMBERLAIN alluded to the case of this wretched criminal in connection with his remarks on the capital punishment question, and said that it would be his duty to serve a warrant for the execution under the law, unless some action was taken by the Legislature authorizing him to withhold it. When the time appointed for his execution had arrived, the Legislature had not made up its mind, and the Governor was importuned to respite the prisoner. This he did. But now the Legislature having decided against the abolition of the death penalty, HARRIS must be hanged. The vote of the House on this question was 90 yeas, 38 nays. The Senate has not yet acted on the bill, but whether it passes or not, capital punishment will be the law.

THE "DISSECTING BILL."

Next in importance and interest to the capital punishment debates have been the discussions on what has been termed for convenience sake "the Dissecting bill." This turned over the dead bodies of criminals, paupers and strangers to the doctors for dissection, unless the victims before death had expressed a wish to be buried like other more fortunate people, or their friends had claimed their bodies. Now, under the laws of the State of Maine it is a crime "to deal in or buy bodies for purposes of dissection," and every doctor when he dissects, violates the statute. The passage of this bill or something like it has been strenuously urged by the Medical Association of the State as a body, and by every M. D. in Maine. They urged it, and their spokesmen in the Legislature urged its passage, because it would not only legalize what every doctor does and has to do, but would give facilities for teaching the science of medicine in the medical schools in the only practical way. The opposition was simply a sentimental prejudice, and the cry of the demagogue that the measure was directed against the poor because, according to its provisions, only the bodies of poor and unfortunate people were to be "given over to the surgeon's knife." But this opposition was strong and determined, and pegged away at the bill on every occasion of its appearance or mention. Its friends succeeded in carrying it through its preliminary stages in both branches, but lost it on its passage to be enacted in the Senate. It was killed by three majority.

A RAILROAD QUARREL.

The Legislature of this State has had its railroad quarrels as well as the Legislatures of other States—and what State has not! The great quarrel of this session has been between the Maine Central and the Portland and Kennebec Railroads. The Maine Central runs from Danville Junction to Bangor, and the Portland and Kennebec from Portland to Skowhegan, in Somerset County. These two roads cross at a point called Kendall's Mills, on the edge of the county. The interior of Somerset County, a valuable section of the State, has not now railroad accommodations. The Portland and Kennebec has had authority for some time to build a road from Skowhegan to Anson, a town well up in the county, but has shown until recently no disposition to build. This road, according to the plan laid down in its charter, would run in a sort of a bow-shape, and leave Norridgewock, the capital of the county, between Skowhegan and Anson, out in the cold. Now the people of Norridgewock and those living and doing business between this place and Waterville, a couple or so miles to the west of Kendall's Mills, propose to build a road, with the aid of the Maine Central, connecting Anson with that road, and running through Norridgewock. The Portland and Kennebec, alarmed at this proposition, have come up to the Legislature and asked leave to straighten their proposed road between Skowhegan and Anson, so as to take in Norridgewock, and promised to build at once. The fight has been long and severe. It was really a fight between the broad gauge and the narrow gauge, the Maine Central being broad and the Portland and Kennebec narrow. The latter has made much out of a good point, that the proposed road of the Maine Central to Anson would be a broad gauge, and through freight to Boston and the West would have to be transhipped at Portland; whereas, by their proposed road, there would be no change whatever. But they lost, and the Maine Central won. The question is asked, when it is declared by some that money purchased this result, is the Legislature of Maine corrupt too?" If so, what are we coming to? Massachusetts and Maine Legislatures under the influence of a paid lobby! But the people stoutly deny this. They say the Legislature is not corrupt, and that the lobby does not rule it.

OTHER MATTERS.

The questions of granting special favors to manufacturing corporations has hardly been touched this session, for the reason that what has been done in this line in years past has been very great, and pretty much every facility required has already been granted. A dab has been made at one manufacturing interest in the passage of the "porgy fishery bill," preventing the seining of the fish. This fishery is wholly for oil, and has become a great industry. The oil is now a prominent article in the manufacturing of paints, and many extensive factories are working it. These are run, for the most part, by foreign capitalists, and between them and the people there is perpetual war. This year the people have come up to the Legislature asking the passage of this bill on the ground that these "bloated capitalists" are taking away what is valuable property to them, and rapidly destroying the porgy fisheries. Somehow or other, against all precedent, the "bloated capitalists" have been defeated this time by the "downtrodden people."

Other interesting matters have been talked about and acted upon; but those that I have mentioned are among the most important. Early in the session, after a heated contest, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN was elected United States Senator over LOT M. MORRILL; but of this action there is no necessity to write now, as how it was done and all about it everybody knows.

CALIFORNIA.

Tour Through Santa Barbara County—The Old Franciscan Missions—Society in San Buenaventura—A California Bull Fight.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, Santa Barbara Co., Cal., Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1869.

I have made this trip, on muleback, from San Luis to Santa Barbara, a little over a hundred miles, in four days, shooting all kinds of game, from deer to quail, and seeing an occasional panther, bear, and wild cats and wolves without number. The entire country through which I traveled is that portion of California which produces wool, there being tens of thousands of sheep beyond the two towns. The country for the most part is rolling, and extensively wooded and watered. One night I stopped at a Mr. HOLLISTER'S, who owns 60,000 sheep. The morning after, I went out to one of the corrals, and shot ninety quail before breakfast, killing at one shot thirteen on the ground, and with the other barrel, seven on the rise.

THE SANTA MARIA MISSION.

Just at dusk one evening I drew up at the old Mission of Santa Maria, whose bells are still hanging, but whose padres, long, long ago, departed for that undiscovered country. Here I met an individual, named FOXEN, with a pretty daughter, half-blooded with pure Spanish. Old FOXEN gets $12 a year as Postmaster at Santa Maria, and gives the weary traveler a glass of native wine, a pipe of tobacco and a frugal meal for six bits. The mail coach had just arrived, and a fight was in progress. Says the successful Milesian to his half-vanquished foe, "I want you to understand that I'm no *Sardine!*" and he *whaled* him again. He *pitched* into him while he was quietly whistling "Old *Tar* River," and making a bound toward the stage coach, informed the passengers that if they wanted anything he'd give it to them d—d quick. Strange as it may seem to those who have experienced necessities in this section of the country, they didn't want anything.

SANTA BARBARA.

From FOXEN'S to Santa Barbara the ride was indescribably delightful. The tourist crosses the Santa Ynez Mountains, through what is known as the Gaviota Pass, a natural chasm, ten miles in length, between twenty and forty feet wide, with perpendicular cliffs upon either side towering hundreds of feet, and bowlders as large as houses lying here, there, and everywhere. From the Pass to Santa Barbara, thirty miles, the trip may be made upon the beach, or at least within sight of the broad Pacific nearly all the way. Santa Barbara is queer, quaint, picturesque and beautiful. It is situated one mile from the sea, and contains over two thousand inhabitants, about one-third of whom are Americans. The climate is unsurpassed—it is as genial and balmy all the year round as is that delightful interlude between Fall and Winter in the East, known as Indian Summer. The first day of the year found me here enjoying the hospitality of Dr. ORD, an old residenter and brother of the General.

THE SANTA BARBARA MISSION.

A little over a mile from town is the old Mission of Santa Barbara, situated upon a gentle eminence, commanding a delightful view of the entire valley and the ocean beyond. The exterior of the old edifice is very pretentious, and in a good state of preservation. The front of the church is cornered by two imposing towers, each forty feet in height, with double belfries and chimes of bells. In front of the church is the still perfect masonry of a large octagon-shaped fountain, and on the side hill there is a large reservoir, seventy-five feet square and fifteen deep, full of excellent water. The only Franciscan friar left upon this coast presides at this church. He is a queer-looking old man, ever so tall, with his head shaved, and of demure countenance. He showed me a sombrero he had worn twenty-seven years. He gave me some nice wine which he had made himself ten years before.

SAN BUENAVENTURA.

Down the beach twenty-five miles and San Buenaventura is reached. San Buenaventura is one of those queer little Mexican towns that here and there dot the coast of Southern California, and which have sprung into existence through the erection of those missions which mark the first struggles of civilization and religion in the State, and which constitute an interesting leaf in the pages of our history. The town is located almost in the surf of the ocean, it being but a stone's throw to the beach. The population consists of about 400 people, three-fourths of whom are Mexicans. The main thoroughfare is the only one of respectability, and is nearly a mile long and a hundred feet wide. The climate is soft and balmy the year round, and the entire country round about is noted for its healthfulness. All kinds of game abound, including grizzlies, cinnamon bear, small black bear, panthers and wild cats.

SOCIETY.

What strange characters we meet with in this world, eh! I should say so. An individual of this burg fancied me at first sight, and bored me excessively, especially while "taking me round," "posting me up," &c. One day I walked with my eccentric acquaintance ten or twelve times up and down the street. "You see that man over there?" he remarked to me upon one occasion, at the same time pointing with a finger which resembled the tongue of an ox-cart to a dilapidated-looking shrimp, with a yard of tobacco juice coursing its way through a ditch in his whiskers. I answered in the affirmative. "Well," rejoined my companion, with the air of a man who was making a great sacrifice to serve you, "I'm going to introduce him to you; he's the smartest man in this town—he shot a fellow at a ball about three weeks ago, and he never knew what hurt him; he never give a yell—he's the smartest man in this town by all odds." In a few moments after, down came my friend's fist upon my shoulder like a trip-hammer, and bringing his enormous index finger to bear upon a biped of about three hundred avoirdupois, he ejaculated: "There's a man I want you to know; he'll do to stick to every time; he shot a Mexican plumb through the heart last Wednesday, and he never moved a winker; you can put your pile right on him every time." Hardly ten minutes had elapsed when down came the ponderous maul of my ruffianly acquaintance upon my port arm, with: "There! there! there's old Tuck; you must know him; doggone my buttons if he aint a brick, every time, you bet your bottom dollar—he put a charge of buckshot into a Dutchman on Christmas, and dug a hole in his head big enough to saw wood in—old Tuck is counted one of the smartest men in Santa Barbara County." I was on the point of making some expression of sympathy for the unfortunate Teuton, when my attention was turned to a lymphatic looking female across the street, with: "There! by juniper! there's the smartest girl in this town; you ought to know her—her father's jackass took the first prize at the Fair last Fall—you bet ye, she's smart." I wanted to ask him if she'd shot anybody within a week, but for fear that I might get a charge of buckshot which would dig a hole in my head big enough to saw wood in, I affected indescribable amazement at the brilliant creature, to the *mucho gusto* of the intolerable bore.

THE OLD MISSION.

The mission of San Buenaventura is worthy of notice. It was founded in March, 1782, nearly ninety years ago, and the church, which was erected a few years after, is in a good state of preservation. The principal building is about 150 feet in length and 35 in width. The walls are six feet thick and built of brick two-thirds up, and topped with adobe. On the 7th of June, 1867, an earthquake racked the building considerably, causing the destruction of the roof and the reeling of the tower which surmounts it from perpendicular. A new shingle roof was made to replace the old one, and other portions of the structure underwent repairs. The interior of the church is spacious and attractive. The original altar and all of its glittering paraphernalia meet the eye. Upon the walls and in niches are paintings and statuary, and here and there other objects, rudely decorated, yet calculated to attract the neophyte and add to the impressiveness of the ceremony. There still remain four bells in the tower, one of which was manufactured in Mexico and three in Peru. Some three hundred feet of adjoining buildings are standing, in good condition, while in close proximity are the ruins of the rancheria, the castello, and also the ruins of fountains, baths, &c. The first Padre of this mission was PEDRO BENITO CAMBON, who returned to Spain in 1809. The officiating priest at present is Rev. JOHN COMAPLA, a native of Vich, Spain. Father COMAPLA came to America in 1853, during which time he has spent nine years at San Luis Obispo and seven at San Buenaventura. He seemed to me to be a very pious, good man, and a person of brilliant literary attainments. He has a very good library, and pointed with marked respect to three engravings that adorned the walls of his humble sanctum—"George Washington," "Robert E. Lee" and "Stonewall Jackson"—whom he looked upon as great soldiers and good moral men.

Connected with the mission is a flower garden, and one hundred yards off is an orchard of twenty acres. While the church building is in better condition than any of the structures south of here, the garden cannot compare with those of San Diego, San Juan Capistrano, San Gabriel, or San Fernando. A few scattering olive trees, two or three walnuts, a few pears and three attractive palms, mark the spot where once flourished a beautiful garden.

A BULL FIGHT.

The patron saint of this place—as one may infer from the name of the mission—is San Buenaventura, an eminent doctor of the Church, and a colleague of St. Thomas of Aquin, who flourished 500 years ago. San Buenaventura was born upon the 14th of July; and by right the people here should celebrate the feast of this eminent divine upon that day. They decline doing so, however, on account of the 14th of July occurring in harvest-time. They do celebrate the day, though, and this year pitched upon last week to do it in. The great feature of the "feast" is the worrying of bulls—the people call it "bull-fighting;" but to those who have witnessed a bull-fight at Havana, attended by thousands of the *élite* of that magnificent city, and who have feasted their eyes upon the artistic horsemanship of the *picadores*, upon the graceful agility and fascinating dexterity of the *banderilleros*, and upon the ostentatious bearing and dignified movements of the *espada*, the California bull-fight is simply a wretched burlesque. Bull-fighting was commenced here on the 27th ult., and kept up for three days, during which time neither bull nor horse (and sad to relate) nor man was killed. The *Plaza de los Toros* was an improvised affair, inclosed by a fence six feet in height. Within this inclosure first appeared fourteen Mexicans on horseback, with red cloths, gray blankets, checked shawls and other implements of torment in their hands. Presently a bull was drawn in, tripped up and thrown upon the ground. While in this position the tips of his horns were cut off, after which the fighting commenced. The *picadores* would ride up to one side of the bull, shake a cloth or blanket at him, at which the animal would become enraged and rush at them, the riders always taking very good care to just escape the horns of the infuriated beast. In a short time the bull would become exhausted, taken out of the arena and his place filled by a fresh one. In this way three hours were used up on the 27th, during which time eleven bulls were worried. The feats of horsemanship displayed were splendid. On the second day several bulls were brought into the square with sharp horns, and three or four horses were lamed or otherwise hurt. On the third day an inebriated Indian went into the arena on foot, but in a few moments came out head first. The first charge of the bull struck him abaft, but unfortunately he escaped with his miserable life.

B. C. T.

THE CIGAR.

General Grant in a Railroad Car.

From the Roxbury (Mass.) Journal, March 6.

Soon after General GRANT was assigned to the command of the armies of the United States, and fortunately assigned himself to the army of the Potomac, I had occasion to visit Washington on some regimental business. My errand having been accomplished, I hastened to the place—depot it was not—from which the train started for our camps, near the Rappahannock. There was a great crowd of soldiers there, and every car, with one exception, was not only full, but overflowing.

Among the surging mass still outside, and struggling to get in, I noticed a swarthy and disagreeable-looking Virginian lady, giving unmistakable evidence of her purpose to go home on that train. She tried to get on to one platform, and then another, in vain. Indeed, her look, manner and dress were not such as to win consideration for her, in any ordinary crowd.

The train was to start in less than a minute, and the prospect that she, myself and a few others were to be left behind, was becoming painfully brilliant. Just then a staff-officer came out of the sedate-looking and unassailed car, and, standing on the platform, said to the woman and about twenty anxious officers: "This is a special car for General GRANT, but you are invited to come in, and be seated." I stepped upon the platform, quickly followed by the woman. GRANT was inside, smoking as was his wont. As we entered he turned toward us, and, as it seemed to me, showed a little surprise, if not annoyance, at the female apparition. In truth, it was rather a novel sight to see a woman on any of those military trains running from Washington in the direction of Richmond. Without a moment's delay, however, GRANT turned to the window at his right, raised it, flung out and thus sacrificed two-thirds of his Designio on the altar of politeness! Remember that this was his special car, that smoking was allowed on that and every other military road, that GRANT was then practically "monarch of all he surveyed," and had a right royal liking for a good cigar, yet in this little incident the gentleman spontaneously broke out in the conqueror.

There may be men with more measured step and studied manner and superficial impressiveness, but none was ever born with a soul more nicely attuned to the delicacies of social life than that of General GRANT.

Our friend, as I may now call her, took her seat near the front or southerly door, and the General was seated in about the middle of the car, both "faced to the rear." The way-stations were exceedingly numerous, and as the train hauled up at each, the General was noticed swinging himself around firmly but cautiously in his seat, to see if the woman had gone out. But no; there she was every time. It was hard on the General and hard on us. Our pockets were as full of cigars as his, and where is the smoker who does not appreciate a Spanish blast of consolation amid the jars and dangers of a trip by rail?

The General's politeness was inexorable; ours was forced by his example. At last the agony came to an end. The fifth station was reached, and, as GRANT turned again, the woman went out. He had a match in one hand and fresh cigar in the other. The slam of the door and the crackle of his lucifer were simultaneous, one the complement of the other, and both an invitation to join him in whiffing—our own cigars.

A Desperate Affray in Hamburg, S. C.

The Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, of March 4, contains an account of a desperate affray that occurred in the town of Hamburg, S. C., on Wednesday evening. From this account it appears, that on Wednesday morning there was an auction sale of bank furniture in Hamburg, in front of a store on the corner of Centre and Mercer streets. While the sale was in progress, a Mr. SHARPTON, with two packs of fire crackers in his pockets, aided by a young man, WM. W. KENNEDY—the County Marshal—set fire to one of the packs in the street and then slipped back into the crowd without being detected. The noise made by the explosion was heard by the County Commissioner, J. J. KENNEDY—an uncle of the Marshal—who attempted to discover the authors of the disturbance, but unsuccessfully. He having retired, W. W. KENNEDY and a young man, J. HENRY KEYES, procured more of the fire crackers, and the former holding, the latter set them on fire. This repetition of the offence again brought out the Commissioner, and still unable to discover the perpetrators, in a very excited manner he exclaimed aloud, that whoever did it was a rascal. At this remark KEYES stepped forward and said, "I shot the crackers, and am no more a rascal than you are." The elder KENNEDY then drew a pistol from his side, and KEYES whipped out a large knife, while at the same time the younger KENNEDY, taking his relative's part, drew a revolver and fired on KEYES, but missed his target. KEYES immediately turned and left the place, saying that he was unarmed, but would return in a little while better prepared. When he had gone, KENNEDY, the Commissioner, entered a house near the corner, while KENNEDY, the Marshal, remained to await his antagonist's return.

In a few minutes KEYES was seen advancing down the street toward KENNEDY, with a pistol presented, and the latter jumping behind the trunk of a large tree which grew on the edge of the pavement, fired upon the former, but again missing. Without returning the fire, KEYES still advanced, when KENNEDY fired again, but still without effect, but at the second fire KEYES himself shot, and a portion of his antagonist's person being uncovered by a "bend" in the tree trunk, the ball entered his groin, inflicting a very dangerous wound. Though shot, KENNEDY fired twice again, but with no better success than formerly, and then his ammunition being exhausted, he stepped from behind the tree, begging KEYES not to shoot, as he was unarmed. KEYES' friends also interposing he put up his pistol, and KENNEDY sinking rapidly, was carried away in what was supposed to be a dying condition. While the fight was progressing below, the elder KENNEDY, from a second-story window, is said to have fired on Mr. ROBT. KENNINGHAM, one of KEYES' friends, but did not hit his mark. Dr. FLOURNOY CARTER, summoned to attend Mr. KENNEDY, pronounced the wound dangerous, but, perhaps, not mortal.

The *Chronicle & Sentinel* adds: "We understand that there has, for some time, been bad blood between the two families, caused by Commissioner KENNEDY'S believed complicity in the arrest of young KEYES' father, last year, and subsequent brutal treatment by the Federal soldiers at Aiken, which fact may throw some light on the bloody affair. No arrests have as yet been made of any of the parties concerned."

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DR. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches; but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, combined with a reticulated gold web and base for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is the lightest, most cleanly and firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it. No. 27 East 20th-st.—*Advertisement.*

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In its political discussions and preferences the TIMES is Republican,—and supports the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as on the whole best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country. It was among the first to advocate the nomination and election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency, and will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of his Administration.

The TIMES will insist upon Reform in all branches of the public service,—economy in the administration of the Government,—the payment of the public debt and the maintenance of the public credit,—the adoption of equal and impartial suffrage,—the removal of useless political disabilities,—the preservation of peace,—the elevation of labor,—the vindication of our national rights,—and, in general, such measures as will strengthen our Republican institutions in the confidence of our own people, and commend them to the respect and admiration of the rest of the world.

As a NEWSPAPER, the TIMES will continue to be, as it has been, unsurpassed.

Its CORRESPONDENCE, by Telegraph and by Mail, from all parts of the world, will be full, prompt, reliable and interesting. In this respect it will maintain the high reputation it has thus far enjoyed.

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A LITERARY Department will be maintained, in which will be given Reviews and notices of all the important and interesting issues of the Press;—and the Fine Arts, including Music, the Drama, painting and sculpture, will receive careful attention at the hands of competent and experienced critics.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

ARNOLD—FOOTE.—In Washington City, on Saturday, March 6, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, FRANCIS B. ARNOLD, of New-York, to AUGUSTA FOOTE, of Washington, daughter of Judge Elisha Foote, Commissioner of Patents.

DIED.

BROOKS.—On Friday, March 5, WM. H. BROOKS, son of the late David Brooks, of Dutchess County, N. Y., aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the house of his brother-in-law, Frederic D. Priest, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., this day, (Monday,) March 8, at 11 o'clock.

BLAKE.—In Providence, R. I., on Saturday, Feb. 27, HELEN MARY, wife of Professor E. W. Blake, Jr., of Cornell University, and daughter of the late Rev. Anson Rood, of Philadelphia.

CONVERSE.—In this City, on Sunday, March 7, 1869, CLARA, youngest daughter of John A. Converse, Montreal, Canada.

The remains will be taken to Montreal for interment.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

CARPENTER.—On Sunday evening, March 7, after a long illness, Mrs. MARGARET W., wife of James S. Carpenter.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

CROSBY.—At Irvington, N. Y., on Sunday morning, March 7, of typhoid pneumonia, FANNY, second daughter of Stephen and Artimesia Crosby, aged 16 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, at Irvington, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 3½ P. M. Hudson River Railroad train leaves 30th-st. at 1 o'clock, and returning leaves Irvington at 5:11.

CADMUS.—On Friday morning, March 5, at Bloomfield, N. J., HERMON CADMUS, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock. Trains leave New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad for Bloomfield, stopping at Ridgewood, at 8½ and 11 A. M.

CURTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 6, ROBERT H. CURTIS, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Pacific-st.

CLARK.—At Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, March 6, J. HENRY CLARK, M. D., late President of the Essex County Medical Society, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral services in the Montclair Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M. Members of the Essex County Medical Society, and of the profession generally, and all friends of the family, are invited to attend without further invitation. Cars leave Barclay-st. Ferry, New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., returning from Montclair at [illegible] P. M.

FOWLER.—At Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, March 6, in the 2d year of her age, MARY DAWES, only child of Francis and Susan W. Fowler.

HILL.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, March 7, HAROLD WALTER PRESTON, only child of Sarah G. and the late T. Mills Hill, in the 5th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

JONES.—On Saturday evening, March 6, of paralysis, ENOCH JONES, aged 61 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Metropolitan Police, also friends of his sons, William E., George W., Sidney C. and Luther E. Jones, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Willett-st., near Grand, on Tuesday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Burlington, Vt., and San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

MANDEVILLE.—At Rahway, N. J., on Sunday, March 7, Captain STEPHEN MANDEVILLE, aged 81 years.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

MONTAGUE.—At Hoboken, on Saturday, March 6, AMELIA E., wife of Ebenezer Montague, aged [illegible] years, 5 months and 21 days.

Funeral on Monday at 2 o'clock, from the First Reformed Church of Hoboken, Hudson, near 6th-st.

OSTRANDER.—On Saturday morning, March 6, at his residence in Brooklyn, ABRAHAM D. OSTRANDER, of inflammation of the lungs, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, Clermont-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. Hayward's,) on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BUCKEL.—On Friday, March 5, ELIZA T., wife of John H. Buckel, and daughter of the late Wm. W. Chardavoyne.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

STEPHENSON.—In this City, on Sunday, March 7, JULIA H. STEPHENSON.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons-in-law, Rev. A. H. Mead and Rev. L. S. Weed, are invited to attend the funeral services this day, (Monday,) March 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. [illegible] Allen-st.

TINDALL.—On Thursday, March 4, ELIZA, wife of Henry Tindall, of Hastings, England.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. [illegible] West 32d-st., on Monday, March 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAN RENSSELAER.—On Thursday, March 4, ARTHUR, son of Wm. P. Van Rensselaer, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian Church in 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

VORIS.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday morning, March 7, of consumption, WILLIE, eldest son of V. B. Voris, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 22d year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow morning's TIMES.

WRIGHT.—At the residence of her parents, in Bordentown, on Saturday, March 6, EMMA FLANAGAN, daughter of Geo. M. and Jane Wright.

Funeral will take place from their residence on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends are requested to attend without further notice.

☞ Cooperstown and Rhode Island papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILWAY, SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

The undersigned, Sole Agents for the sale of the above-named Bonds, now offer a limited amount at the rate of EIGHTY-FIVE (85) PER CENT.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Friday last closed a very busy week at the Real Estate Exchange. Saturday the doors were closed, and the rooms usually crowded to excess were empty and silent. The sales for the week were very satisfactory to both buyers and sellers, and amounted to $[illegible].

To-day commences a week which promises to be much more exciting than any we have had for a month past. The political questions connected with the new Administration are now more fully understood. The Cabinet appointments are made, and as they display President GRANT's independence of all outside influences and entire self-reliance, they create a feeling of confidence in the minds of the purchasers which will contribute greatly to the steadiness of the market. It is quite fair to believe that all well-located and desirable property will now be more sought after and will command even higher prices than the hitherto unprecedented prices commanded during the week just closed.

As we before mentioned, the sales of property in Westchester and Kings Counties have been attended by a number of strangers, many of whom were quite unfamiliar with the habits of the Exchange, and who expressed considerable dissatisfaction that sales were occasionally concluded before they were well aware they had commenced, or who, by steady effort, managed to work through the crowd, and obtain a position near some auctioneer's stand, only to find they were in the wrong place, and before they could correct the mistake the property they desired to purchase had been knocked down to some one else. One gentleman who was so mistaken offered the fortunate purchaser of a certain piece of property $10,000 premium on his purchase, but was refused. As he had come a long way, and given the entire day to this purchase, he went away very much disgusted. To such as him a few hints may not prove unprofitable. Let them first learn from the advertising columns of the TIMES which particular auctioneer will sell the property they wish to buy, then be at the salesrooms half an hour before the selling commences. All sales commence at 12 o'clock. The auctioneers' names are prominently placed over their respective stands, and plans of the property to be sold are placed in front of the stands for distribution among the bidders. As soon as the sale is made and the auctioneer has marked down the purchaser's name, he may leave the salesroom, repair to the auctioneer's business office, make the first payment and receive his proper papers. A little attention to these suggestions may save considerable disappointment and vexation.

The sales for to-day are very extensive and important, embracing valuable unimproved lots on both the east and west sides of the upper part of the City and several delightfully located Boulevard lots. It is proposed to make a new carriage road to run over High Bridge, connecting with the Boulevards and running over to the Central-avenue at a point south of Heimcel's Hotel, in Westchester County. If this proposition is carried into effect the value of property in the vicinity of the new road will of course be considerably increased.

Messrs. ALLEN & BROWN have an executor's sale of two lots on the northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street and one on Thirty-seventh-street, north side, and west of Eighth-avenue. These lots are covered with brick and frame buildings, and are located in a very busy portion of the City. The same firm will also sell four Boulevard lots, northwest corner of Ninety-eighth-street; four on Fifth-avenue, northeast corner One Hundred and Fifth-street; four on New-avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street; one on Broadway, northeast corner of Ninety-eighth-street, and lots on Madison-avenue, Eleventh-avenue, and Seventy-sixth and One Hundred and Ninth streets. These lots are all in desirable locations, and will bring good prices. They will also sell the two lots and brick walls of stables lately occupied by Briggs Brothers and recently destroyed by fire, situate on the north side of Twenty-second-street, west of Sixth-avenue.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will offer thirty-nine lots and gores, comprising almost the entire block bounded by the Grand Boulevard, Eleventh-avenue, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets. Also fifteen lots and gores, comprising the entire front on the north side of Seventy-fourth-street, between the Grand Boulevard and Eleventh-avenue. This property is now occupied as a garden, is high, has good soil and is free from rock. The terms of purchase are very easy.

Tuesday will also be a very busy day. Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will offer thirty-eight lots on Fourth-avenue, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-eighth, Sixty-second, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, and the three-story brick house and lot No. 340 Water-street, near James.

Messrs. MILLER & JOHNSON will continue the sale of the "Duryea Farm" lots, commenced by them on the 1st inst. They are situated in the heart of the village of East New-York, and are surrounded by good improvements.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will offer 12 building lots, situate between Tenth and Eleventh avenues and Sixtieth and Sixty-second streets, being part of the estate of JOHN LOW, deceased. They are excellently located, and are in every way desirable.

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell ten building lots, comprising the entire front of the block on Madison-avenue, west side, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets. This location is in every way first-class, and in that portion of the City where none but first-class buildings will be erected. The same firm will sell the four-story brick house and lot No. 300 West-street, the three-story basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 720 Washington-street, and four lots of ground with the buildings situate on the west side of Thirteenth-street, west of Ninth-avenue.

Wednesday will be quite as interesting a day as any of the week. Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will continue their clearing-out sale of property in the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn. Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will offer another catalogue of Westchester County lots, situated in Inwood and near Macomb's Dam; also, lots on Mount Morris Square, Harlem, and at Stapleton, S. I. Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell five three-story brick basement frame houses on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Harlem, and the store property No. 12 Bowery; and Mr. D. M. SEAMAN will sell various lots on First and Fourth avenues and Avenue A, and on several cross streets from Forty-seventh to One Hundred and Forty-sixth, and from the First to the Eleventh avenues.

Each day's sales must possess points interesting to every one desiring to purchase real estate, whether for speculation or investment, and a visit to the Exchange will prove profitable.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broome-st., s. s., No. 207, 27x52	$16,000
Broome-st., n. s., lot No. 6, Ludlow's map, 25x57.6	12,800
Cherry-st., No. 107, 30x80	2,500
Mott-st., w. s., lot No. 15, Dykeman's estate, 25x94.9	25,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 66 ft. w. of Tompkins-st., 44x15	15,800
[illegible]	[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

Duane-st., No. 50, loft, 5 years, per year	$1,300
Greene-st., Nos. 130 and 132, rear, 5 years and 7 months, per year	2,500
Howard-st., No. 3, store, &c., 5 years, per year	3,000
Walker-st., No. 62, basement, 5 years, per year	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway and Covert-st., n. e. corner, 100x100	$4,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
West-st., e. s., 475 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 50x100	1,422
West-st., e. s., 425 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 25x100	1,422
South-3d and 11th sts., n. w. corner, 25x85	4,700
19th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100	2,250
19th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100	2,450
Division-av., s. s., 64.9 ft. e. of Lee-av., [illegible]	5,200
Franklin-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Calyer-st., [illegible]	4,000
Calyer-st., s. s., 102 ft. e. of Franklin-st., [illegible]	
Fulton-av., s. s., 240 ft. w. of Troy-av., 20x80	5,000
Hamilton-av., n. e. s., 60.8 ft. n. w. of Hicks-st., [illegible]	8,150
Hudson-av., w. s., 41 ft. n. of High-st., 20.8x61	2,600
Throop-av., w. s., 40 ft. s. of Stockton-st., 60x100	3,450
Wythe-av. and Ross-st., s. w. corner, [illegible]	1,800

Lease Recorded.

Park and Cumberland sts., n. w. corner, 4 years, per year	$1,440

QUEENS COUNTY.

Clarenceville.

Lot No. 678, map of Clarenceville, 25x100	$200

Hempstead.

New-Rockaway road, e. s., adjoining Abraham's, 1 acre	$1,600
Another plot adjoining Abraham's, Van Wicklen's property, 2 acres	500

Hicksville.

Jackson-av. and Maple-st., s. e. corner, 50x100	$600

Flushing.

Centre-av. and Myrtle-st., n. e. corner, 3 lots	$3,000

Newtown.

Williamsburg road and Newtown and Bushwick pike, corner of (Roosevelt's)	$700
Newtown to Dutch Kills road, s. s., adjoining Devoise, 1½ acres woodland	3,300

Oyster Bay.

Jericho pike, n. s., adjoining Thos. Willis', 44 acres	$6,000
Glen Cove to Hempstead road, e. s., adjoining Townsend's, 24 acres	3,000

Woodhaven.

Wyckoff-av. and North-st., s. e. corner, 50x100	$200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Albany Post road, w. s., D. F. Clapp's property, 45 acres	$7,530

Greenburg.

Main-st., n. s., Mary A. Lynt's property, 50x150	$800

Harrison.

Caleb Horton's farm, 237 acres	$11,216

Morrisania.

Benson-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Morris-av., 50x100	$900
Broadway, s. e. s., 200 ft. s. w. of 7th-st., 50x125	7,500
Boston road and Gouverneur-st., s. w. corner, 25x120	4,000
Elton-st., w. s., 280 ft. w. of Boston road, 25x100	4,000
Franklin-av., e. s., 250 ft. s. of Jefferson-st., 108x300	8,300
Macomb-av. and Main-st., n. e. corner, 50x100	11,250
Wall-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Grove-av., 148x300	6,300

Rye.

Turnpike road, w. s., S. M. Merriam's, 7 acres	$15,500

West Farms.

Clinton-av., w. s., lot No. 14, Mt. Hope, 100x100	$1,500
Waverly-st., 100 ft. e. of Munroe-av., 40x100	620
Avenue B and 1st-st., s. corner, 100x125	1,100
1st-av., s. s., lot No. 373, Mt. Eden	380

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE.

5TH-AV.—Southwest corner of 51st-st., about 100x131 feet; Columbia College leases, 64 years.

40TH-ST.—Adjoining southwest corner of 5th-av., 50x100 feet, with right to put windows in side wall looking out on the avenue.

The above will be divided to suit purchasers. Apply to BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO., No. 27 William-st.

FOR INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE—The property known as Nos. 25 and 27 West 26th-st., near Broadway, 50x98.9; three-story high-stoop, and well rented till May next. Price for sale, $65,000; one-half bond and mortgage. OR the property is to rent for $10,000 per annum for three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE superior four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; house 22x54; lot 100.5; the very lowest price is $40,000; possession immediately. The houses are strictly first-class, and are finished in hard wood—parlors, front basement and stairs. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, on the premises, from 8 to 10 in the morning, or at No. 122 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x56, lot 100 feet deep; in the most thorough order; frescoed, and complete in every respect; price $56,000, one-fourth cash; sold because the owner leaves for Europe about May 1; furniture for sale if desired. For permits apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, with furniture, No. 316 Lexington-av., one door above 28th-st.; the house in most complete order, recently frescoed and painted throughout; basement, diningroom and hall black-walnut and oak furniture; best quality, having been made to order. Can be seen from 1 to 4 P. M. J. W. BARKER.

FOR SALE—IN 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., an elegant four-story brown-stone house, on College lease lot, at $275 per annum ground rent; eighteen years to run; offered, with all the elegant furniture, at $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., (MURRAY HILL) one of the most unique, tasteful, and complete houses in the City; for sale, with elegant furniture throughout, at $80,000, with early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BOULEVARD.—LOTS ON 147TH-ST., NEAR the Boulevard, running to Hudson River, with water front, for sale. Apply to J. H. WESTERFIELD, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 28TH-ST., an extra-wide house, in perfect order, with the furniture; stable if wanted; early possession can be had. Permits to be had from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND VALUABLE extra-size brown-stone building for sale, with a good rent roll; located near Wall-st. and Exchange-place; half can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 42D-ST., A SUPERIOR four-story brown-stone, English basement house, 18.9x50, with modern improvements; possession May 1. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

BUILDING SITES—EITHER CITY LOTS or plots, for sale in splendid locations, in the suburbs of Paterson, N. J., within fifteen minutes walk of the Erie Railroad station; thirty trains daily. Apply to A. DERROM, No. 22 West-st., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a very fine four-story brown-stone English-basement house, 27 feet wide, in perfect order; price $[illegible]. Permits of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE of houses. Call or send for my revised list; get permits for such houses as you desire to inspect, and report offers to this office. ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine-st.

A FINE, SUBSTANTIAL, FIVE-STORY corner store for sale, on South-st., near Wall-st., 25x100; in good order; price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 72d-st., 200 feet west of [illegible]. Apply to [illegible] No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick-front house No. 8 Charles-st., near Greenwich-av.; the house is in good order; size, 20x40.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER PROPerty on Broadway, 105 feet on Broadway and 114 on 27th-st. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

IF SOLD AT ONCE CAN BE HAD CHEAP—Three-story brick house, 25 feet wide on 9th-st., near 5th-av. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

LEASE OF 100 FEET SQUARE FOR sale on Broadway, near 23d-st. 17 years to run. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NO. 935 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE ARENA STABLES, Nos. 25 and 27 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by WHITEHEAD K. VAN WYCK, Auctioneer. Office, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—$15,000—AN ELegant and substantial three-story frame dwelling, 22x42, with extension, 12x16, and plot of ground consisting of four lots, tastefully laid out; house has all improvements; neighborhood unquestionably first-class. Apply on the premises, De Kalb-av., second house northeast of Tompkins-av., or to H. H. HOOPER, at Haines Brothers' piano-forte warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON KENT-AV., FOURTH house north of Myrtle-av., a two-story and basement frame house, 21x40, and two-story extension, 10x12; all modern improvements; ground 25x100, and two lots in rear 25x100 each; carpets, oil-cloths, shades and curtains will be sold with the house. Apply on the premises.

$6,000.—NEAT COTTAGE, 20x32, with two-story extension, 12x20, all filled in with brick; nine rooms, front and back stairs; with two lots, each 25x100; large poultry house; Monroe-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M., to W. A. FITCH, No. 246 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE first-class five-story brown-stone houses on Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park, and two two-story houses on Clermont-av., near Green-av. This is first-class property. Price low; terms easy. Inquire of T. B. JACKSON, owner and builder, on premises.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, the three-story frame house, brick basement and sub-cellar, No. 1 Clark-st., corner of Columbia, and No. 3 Clark. For permits apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$36,000.—FIRST HOUSE EAST OF Madison-av., in 44th-st.; is one of the most perfect models of completeness ever offered in this City; is well worth the attention of any one wanting a superb house at a moderate price. Open from 2 to 5.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PLOT OF COMMERcial or banking property, on Pine-st., between Nassau and William sts., with large front on William-st., forming an L, all well rented for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone, high-stoop house, north side of 34th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; 20x20, lot 98.9; price $35,000, half bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THREE THREE-story brick houses, at West Bergen, N. J., twenty minutes from foot of Cortlandt-st.; also two brick houses at Lafayette, N. J. Rent, $500 each. A. S. WHITON, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ROLLING MILLS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated in the village of Dover, Morris County, N. J., about 150 feet from Morris Canal, and in close proximity to the Morris and Essex Railroad. ROLLING MILL BUILDING, 152x180 FEET, CONTAINING

3 puddling furnaces,
2 heating furnaces for iron,
1 heating furnace for steel,
1 train roll for reducing puddle balls and blooms,
1 train rolls for rolling rods and merchant iron,
1 train rolls for rolling spring steel,
1 crocodile squeezer for puddle balls.

DRIVEN BY WATER POWER.

RIVET AND SPIKE SHOP, 150x30 FEET, WITH LEANTOS, CONTAINING

3 bolt and rivet machines and furnaces,
2 brace jaw machines and furnaces,
1 spike machine and furnace,
together with lathes, planing machine, tools, &c., &c.

DRIVEN BY STEAM ENGINE, 20-horse power, with two-flue boilers.

Also, blacksmith's shop, workmen's houses, &c., &c., including 140 acres of land.

ALL IN COMPLETE ORDER AND NOW IN FULL OPERATION.

For particulars, inquire of HENRY McFARLAN, No. 27 South William-st., or on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale at Saugerties, N. Y., a valuable mill property, equally well adapted for cotton, woolen, paper, or other manufacture, consists of a large stone mill, 40x215; four wooden buildings, one, 20x150; two, 18x118; one, 20x46; stone warehouse, 38x30; a brick carpenter shop, 20x28; a stone building, 18x36; and a commodious stone dwelling, with good garden attached. The mill has a never-failing water power, driving an overshot wheel of any required size; 200-horse power; six acres of land; very eligible location; daily access to the City by Hudson River Railroad or steamboat; price $55,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

JACKSON-AV., LONG ISLAND.

Sixty lots on this beautiful avenue, three miles from Hunter's Point, two miles from Hell Gate Ferry, and ten minutes' walk from railroad station; will be sold cheap for cash. For maps and particulars address CHARLES F. ERHARD, Hunter's Point, L. I., Post Office Box No. 113.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—AT RIDGEfield, Conn., a large double house, fifty feet front, Mansard roof, piazza all around, fine shade trees, with twelve acres of land, in the centre of the village.

Also, an Elizabethan cottage, with four acres of land. This cottage is of recent construction and with modern improvements.

The village of Ridgefield is considered one of the most beautiful in New-England. It is situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tidewater, and possesses all the advantages of more inland places, in the purity of the atmosphere and dryness of the climate. The heat is tempered by a cool breeze consequent upon its elevated position.

Its contiguity to New-York offers great advantages to persons desiring a pleasant Summer residence.

Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 57 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.

Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land. HALSTED & STILES, Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

TO LET—SIXTY ACRES OF SUPERIOR gardening land, at Middle Village, only five miles from New-York City, with all the necessary outbuildings, consisting of a large house, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, a stone stable, 150 feet long, 50 feet wide, 3½ stories high, with walls 2 feet thick; a wooden stable nearly the same size, a large stone potato vault and a stone cistern, 20 feet by 10, and 10 feet deep. The land is under a high state of cultivation, and for gardening or farming purposes cannot be surpassed. The whole would make a superior place for a large brewery, on account of the buildings. The property will be rented for one or five years, in parcels or in one plot. For particulars apply to R. A. MILLS, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—ON GREEN BANK, BURLINGton, N. J., a beautiful residence, situated on the Delaware River, with grounds embracing 165 feet river front, and 400 feet deep to Pearl-st., fronting also on Pearl and Ellis sts. The mansion is spacious and replete with every comfort and convenience, and there are also on the premises a tenant-house, greenhouse, ice-house, stable, &c. The grounds are beautifully laid out and shaded in fine shade trees, shrubbery, &c. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson River, New-Hamburg, Dutchess County; very beautifully situated, having a river front of about 2,000 feet, comprising 35 acres of land, well watered; a dwelling-house, 52x52 feet, completely furnished and in thorough order; farmer's house, coach-house, with stabling for 8 horses. The place has on it a splendid building site, and is remarkable for its fine elm and locust trees. Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage. Apply at the Washington Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway.

PLOT OF TWENTY ACRES FOR SALE, in East Chester, east of and near Mount Vernon Depot, New-Haven Railroad. A beautiful plot of ground, ready for immediate use, with many very fine shade trees; ground high and commanding and in the immediate vicinity of fine buildings and a number of new and stylish Italian villas erected and being erected. This is a fine opportunity for a party to purchase and resell in villa plots at a handsome advance. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY seat at Long Branch, on the Shrewsbury River, New-Jersey, comprising a two-story frame house, with all requisite outbuildings; barns, ice-house, farmer's house, &c., all in perfect order, with about 28 acres of good cultivable land, with about one-half mile frontage on the river. Photographs of the property, which belongs to the estate of the late H. A. Freeborn, can be seen at our office. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT GREEN'S FARM, NEAR Southport, Conn., the property long known as the Taylor House, capable of accommodating 75 guests; kept for more than thirty years as a Summer resort by H. C. and E. J. Taylor; the house is in good order, and will be sold with the furniture and all things necessary for the continuance of the business. For particulars, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, FRONTING on the Hudson River, a beautiful residence, with over 6 acres of land; five minutes from depot; the buildings are brick, large, new, and built in the best possible manner with all modern improvements; views unsurpassed; surroundings perfect; on and after April 1 Hudson River Railroad trains will run hourly; time, 30 minutes. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AN INDUCEMENT TO PURCHASERS.—We have the exclusive sale at prices and on terms inviting an inspection of a large variety of residences, including French-roof and other styles of architecture, containing all the modern conveniences, and situated in the most attractive localities on the heights. JOHN H. PLATT, Opposite Court-house, Hudson City.

CONVENIENT AND COMFORTABLE residence for sale in the suburbs of Paterson, N. J., opposite the residence of J. J. Morris, Esq., of Morris & Fields, New-York City, in splendid location; also plots for sale and buildings erected to suit purchasers at fair prices and on easy terms. Apply to A. DERROM, Steam Building Works, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE in West Hoboken, N. J., 40 minutes by horse cars and ferry to City Hall, New-York; situated on the brow of the hill, it commands a beautiful view of New-York harbor and bay; grounds 50x165 feet, with fruit and shade trees in abundance. Apply at No. 266 Canal-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 262 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 180 ACRES, ON south side of Long Island, one mile from Bay Shore Station, near Islip. Large house and all necessary outbuildings in good order. Three trout ponds, well adapted for fish culture, and fine orchard of 150 young and thrifty apple trees. House commands a fine view of the great South Bay. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NEWARK, N. J.—No. 66 High-st., corner of Spruce, 10 to 12 minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Station; a fine residence, in perfect order; lot 100x100 or 150x200. View rarely equaled, overlooking the city and country for miles around. Apply on the premises, or at Room No. 16, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York. S. S. TIFFANY.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR SPECULation.—Forty acres, most desirably situated, to divide into lots which will command ready sale and large profit; located near West End depot, City of Bergen; two-thirds on mortgage. JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

FARM FOR SALE—118 ACRES, MIDDLEsex County, New-Jersey, four miles from Jamesburg; good grain and grass land, well adapted to trucking; good house and outbuildings; $10,000, with stock and crops; $4,000 three years. Particulars No. 1 Bond-st. S. TOWNSEND.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., A HOUSE finished in the best manner from top to bottom, with all modern improvements, located about twelve minutes' walk from railroad, in one of the best parts of the city. Apply to GEO. A. MERWIN & CO., No. 340 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A FIRST-class residence; three-story brick and stone house, with extension, stable on rear, within 45 minutes of Broadway; terms easy. Inquire of J. B. VAN WAGENEN, No. 422 Broadway.

SEVERAL FINE PLOTS OF LOTS for sale in Bergen Point, N. J. A quick sale desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NO. 935 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

DWELLIDGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE HOTEL AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., known as the South Orange Mountain House; it has 65 good bedrooms, bath, with hot and cold water on each floor; it will be rented furnished or unfurnished. For particulars apply by letter to JOHN T. LORD, No. 481 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND elegant mansion of the late C. G. Gunther, fronting about 100 feet on 2d-av. and 14th-st.; suitable for a club or a large boarding-house, or the private residence of a gentleman of taste; can be had for a term of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 29½ Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT Fort Washington, with about nine acres of ground, stables, green-house, graperies, gardener's cottage and other outbuildings; water and gas in the house; will be let for six or eighteen months from 1st of May next. Apply to J. NORWOOD & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Addison G. Jerome, on the banks of the Hudson at Audubon Park, 157th-st., furnished. Inquire of D. O. BRADLEY, Room No. 42, No. 30 Broad-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THE PALISADES.

To rent for the season, or a year, from April 1, the large stone mansion on the Palisades, opposite Yonkers, with parlor, study, dining-room, double kitchen, seven bedrooms and attic, furnished; stabling for four horses; ice-house, filled; views of the Hudson and the Sound; grounds ample and beautiful; good road to depot. Also, a pretty cottage, unfurnished; $750 per annum; two minutes from Tenafly Depot, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Inquire at the *Church Union*, *Times* Building, from 9 to 10 A. M.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO LEAVE off housekeeping will rent his residence, handsomely and completely furnished, to a small family for $3,600 for one year from May 1. Location up-town, between 5th and 6th avs.; three-story house, 18.9 by 45 feet, high stoop, stone front; modern improvements. Unexceptionable references required. Apply, by letter, to ADVERTISER, Box No. 6,086 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT at Highbridgeville, just above McComb's Dam Bridge.—These cottages are neatly, newly and fully furnished, except with silver and linen, and are reached by the 2d, 3d, 6th and 8th av. cars, or steamers from Fulton Market slip; the grounds are handsomely laid out, fine gardens, plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to A. KEMP, No. 100 Murray or No. 116 Wall-st.

TO RENT FOR $1,200—A LARGE HOUSE with seventeen rooms, good out buildings, green-house and eleven acres of land upon the banks of the Hudson, at Edgewater, near Fort Lee, N. J.; beautiful lawn with fine trees, fine garden, with large quantities of fruit; splendid view of the river; a very desirable place, and cheap. G. K. SHERIDAN, No. 9 College-place.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, furnished house containing five bedrooms, bath, water-closet, kitchen, laundry, parlor and sitting-room; plenty shade and small fruit, two large vegetable gardens; within ten minutes' walk of depot; half hour's ride of New-York by two railroad lines; possession at once. FRANCIS T. WALKER, 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 444 West 20th-st.; rent, $2,000. Also, three-story and basement house in 54th-st., first house east of 1st-av.; rent, $1,000. Also, two-story and basement house in 1st-av., between 54th and 55th sts.; rent, $700. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 3 and 5 Belmont-place; rent $900. Apply at No. 305 West-st., Troy steamers office.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 254 West 22d-st., with all the modern improvements, will be put in perfect order. Rent $2,000. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 228 West 58th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY dwelling-house with modern improvements, No. 64 Washington-square, south. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 3 Amity-place. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 88 Amity-st. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

AT NO. 935 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

TO LET—THE SUBSTANTIAL WAREhouse Nos. 61, 63 and 65 Cliff-st., near Beekman-st., particularly adapted for the iron, storage, or any other heavy business requiring room and strength; it has a frontage on Cliff-st. of about 70 feet and a depth of 125 feet, and is so arranged that carts and trucks can drive in and through to another street. Inquire on the premises, or of LORING ANDREWS, 72 Gold-st.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers; building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT CORNER STORE on one of the best blocks on Fulton-av., Brooklyn; also, two small stores and dwellings. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

BROADWAY OFFICES TO RENT—Immediate possession given; location very desirable for a lawyer, an architect, an insurance agency, or a real estate office. Apply at No. 361 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground on Franklin-st., between West Broadway and Washington-st., 25x100. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, 34 Wall-st., second story, front office.

OFFICES TO LET—IN JAUNCEY-court, Wall-st., on first floor, suitable for bankers or brokers; rent moderate. Apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LEASE—THE POWERS HOTEL, NOS. 17 and 19 Park-place, opposite the Astor House. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

CHOICE OFFICES TO LET—SINGLY or in suites, second story Sun Building, Printing-house-square. Fine out-look on the Park and Tryon-row. Apply to J. W. ENGLAND, publisher of the *Sun*.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—STORE No. 334 Broadway; will be altered to suit tenant. Apply to C. WITTY, No. 365 Broadway.

TO LEASE—IN ONE PLOT OR SEVERAL parcels, 25 lots fronting on Avenue D and 13th and 14th sts. Apply at No. 35 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE TWO SPLENDID STORES Nos. 480 and 482 Broadway. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

AT NO. 935 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife wish the care of a gentleman's place for the Summer; would do the family washing if required; can give the best of reference as to honesty and sobriety. Call at or address No. 314 East 31st-st., second floor, back room.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM ON THE HUDSON RIVER AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, by order of the Executor, on TUESDAY, 9th March, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the country seat and farm on the Hudson River, the residence of the late Dr. F. Vanderburgh, known as Linwood Hill, at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New-York. It has a river front of nearly half a mile, and is bounded on both sides by streams, on one of which is a valuable water power, capable of driving three run of mill-stones, and of supplying the whole place with water for useful and ornamental purposes to any extent desired. The farm, about 160 acres, chiefly in grass, in good condition, and is supplied with ample ranges of barns and stabling. There are three tenant cottages upon the property, and an excellent garden, containing two acres, well stocked with fruit.

THE MANSION

is spacious and in good order; commands views of great beauty in all directions, comprising the Hudson River, the Fishkill and the Catskill Mountains. There are upon the property two other eligible sites for country seats.

For particulars and terms of payment, which will be liberal, application may be made to Hon. WILLIAM KELLY, Ellerslie, Rhinebeck, or to the subscriber, at his office, No. 163 Broadway. ROBERT S. HONE, Executor.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

43D-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot No. 215 East 43d-st., 250 feet east of 3d-av.; lot 25x92.

41ST-ST.—The three four-story brick houses and lots Nos. 223, 225, 227 East 41st-st., north side, in rear of the above house on 42d-st.; lots, 16.10x98.9; title perfect; terms very favorable.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF the heirs of valuable property in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., known as the residence of the late Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) by order of the heirs of the late Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott:

The valuable plot of land, with the substantial mansion house thereon, situate on Jersey-st., Madison and Jefferson avs., in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., known as the residence of the late Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott. Jersey-st. and Jefferson-av. are paved with Belgian pavement and sewered. Madison-av. is also sewered. The main house is two-story and attic, built of brick and stone, has two wings attached, (frame,) two stories high; gas and water in the house. This property has a front on Jersey-st. of 330 feet, and extends back on Madison-av. 329 feet, and on Jefferson-av. over 316 feet; it is located in the most desirable part of the beautiful City of Elizabeth, and is of easy access from New-York; will be sold in lots.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIXTEEN VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors:

5TH-AV.—Eight lots, comprising the entire front between 84th and 85th sts., each about 25 by 100 feet.

84TH-ST.—Four lots on the north side, 100 feet west of 5th-av., each 25 by 102.2.

85TH-ST.—Four lots on the south side, 100 feet west of 5th-av., each 25x102.2.

Maps can be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Grata Nathan, Esq., Referee, the valuable house and lot No. 30 Lexington-av., between 23d and 24th sts., lot 20.5x78 feet; house, three-story and basement, brick, with plate glass windows, bath, range, stationary washtubs, &c., in good order. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 30 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL ON **MONDAY, MARCH 15,** AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,

FORTY-EIGHT PARCELS OF LAND, CONTAINING ABOUT **ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE LOTS,** ESTATE OF LEWIS G. MORRIS.

This is the only property on the line of Central-av. having direct communication with the RAILROADS. Fine streets are already opened leading to the HORSE AND STEAM CARS. It is the only property in this vicinity that will not require GRADING OR CLEARING AWAY for building purposes, and is entirely free from trees, rocks, shrubbery and other nuisances, which in some localities cost so much to remove.

Persons desirous of visiting the property can take the horse or steam cars (which run at all hours) to Tremont, thence to Central-av., about five minutes' walk from the cars on a well-regulated road; or it may be reached by carriage through the Central Park and Central-avenue Boulevard, the most complete and magnificent carriage and equestrian drives in the world. A man will be found at Heimcel's Hotel, adjoining the property, to give such information as may be desired in regard to the property.

The great feature of Westchester County at present in this connection, viewed from a City stand-point, is the

CENTRAL-AVENUE,

which is one of the broadest and finest avenues in the world for the general characteristics of dimensions, locality and the beauty of surrounding and adjoining scenery. It is to have an addition of fourteen feet walk on each side, divided from the carriage and bridle drive by rows of beautiful trees; the contract for grading the sidewalks is now being carried out. For descriptive pamphlets, (containing maps and diagrams,) and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer,

NO. 28 PINE-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate, viz:

12 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, known as part of the ESTATE OF JOHN LOW, DECEASED.

Sale to be made under the direction of HENRY H. ANDERSON, ATTORNEY.

These lots are situate between 10TH AND 11TH AVS. AND 60TH AND 62D STS.

They are located on HIGH GROUND, and have a very regular SLOPE TOWARD THE HUDSON.

No remaining estate in the City is more uniformly and nearly EVEN AND ON GRADE.

The land is peculiarly DRY AND NATURALLY DRAINED, owing to its high situation. Residences built upon it will have the advantage of FRESH AND PURE AIR, and will also have, at nearly all points, BEAUTIFUL VIEWS of the HUDSON RIVER AND NEW-JERSEY SHORES.

The constructions in the neighborhood are FIRST CLASS.

The streets between this property and Central Park are in process of being GRADED AND SEWERED.

In order to continue the character of the neighborhood, all these lots will be sold with the usual RESTRICTIONS AGAINST NUISANCES.

This property is also opposite the CENTRAL PARK, and near the lower end of the RIVER SIDE PARK, which extends for nearly THREE MILES along the banks of the HUDSON RIVER.

BUSINESS VALUE OF TENTH-AV. is not excelled by any, being the longest avenue in New-York, and, by connecting with Kingsbridge-road, is the direct route from the west side of New-York and Westchester County, to the lower part of the City.

THE BELT RAILROAD IN 59TH-ST. AND TENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD give easy access to this property from all the directions.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

38 LOTS ON

4th-av., 56th, 58th, 62d, 75th, 76th, 123d and 124th sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 9, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom:

WATER-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot No. 340 Water-st., near James-st.

4TH-AV.—2 lots southeast corner 4th-av. and 56th-st.

4TH-AV.—4 lots southeast corner 4th-av. and 58th-st.

4TH-AV.—4 lots east side 4th-av., 27 feet north of 76th-st.

62D-ST.—3 lots south side 62d-st., 80 feet east of 4th-av.

75TH-ST.—3 lots north side 75th-st., 100 feet east of 4th-av.

76TH-ST.—3 lots south side 76th-st., in rear of the above.

123D-ST.—4 lots north side 123d-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

These lots are immediately between the Morningside Park and the Boulevard, and only a short distance from each.

124TH-ST.—4 lots south side 124th-st., in rear of above.

10TH-AV.—1 lot southeast corner 76th-st.

56TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 225 feet west of 10th-av.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL estate, situated in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Part of the Lorillard estate.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at public auction, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, the following premises in the City of New-York, viz:

Lot and store No. 113 Pearl-st.
Lot No. 481 Washington-st.
Lot No. 41 Elm-st.
Lot No. 148 Worth-st.
Lot and building No. 73 Baxter-st.
Lot and building No. 187 East Broadway.
Lot and building No. 316 Canal-st.
2 lots and buildings Nos. 36 and 38 Thompson-st., with rear buildings.
Lot and building No. 110 Canal-st.
Lot and building No. 203 Elizabeth-st.
Lot and building n. e. corner of Houston and Mercer sts., subject to perpetual lease rent, $100.

Also, on TUESDAY, March 16, 1869, at the City Salesroom, Phoenix Buildings, No. 3 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, the following lots, adjoining the Atlantic Dock property, in the City of Brooklyn:

4 lots on the westerly side of Hamilton-av., commencing 274.11 ft. northerly from Conover-st., each lot 25x20.

4 lots directly in rear of above, fronting on India wharf, commencing 489.1 ft. northerly from Conover-st., each lot 25x20.

One lot on India wharf commencing 84.1 ft. northerly from Conover-st., 25x20.

One lot on northerly corner of Hamilton-av. and Conover-st., 34.11 ft. on Hamilton-av., 56.10 ft. on Conover-st., 50 ft. on the northerly side, and 28.7 ft. on the westerly side.

One lot on the northerly corner of Hamilton-av. and Imlay-st., 11.5 ft. on Hamilton-av., 47.8 ft. on Imlay-st., 50 ft. on northerly side, and 30.7 ft. on the westerly side.

2 lots on the southerly side of Imlay-st., running through from Hamilton-av. to Summit-st., 70.4 ft. on Imlay-st., 50 ft. on Summit-st., 54.2 ft. on Hamilton-av. and 47.4 ft. on the southerly side.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years.

Maps of the property may be had on application to the auctioneers at No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York, and at the office of Jacob Cole & Son, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CHOICE LOTS ON 58TH-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

58TH-ST.—4 lots on south side of 58th-st., 225 feet west of 10th-av., full sizes, occupied as a garden. These lots command a fine view of the Hudson and surrounding country for miles, the situation being high and healthy. Title perfect. Terms favorable. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

SIXTY-FIVE CHOICE CITY LOTS AT AUCTION.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

AVENUE A.—1 lot, e. s., 77.3 north of 72d-st.
1ST-AV.—1 lot, e. s., 50.10 south of 110th-st.
4TH-AV.—2 lots, s. w. cor. 119th-st.; also, 2 lots on 119th-st., adjoining.
47TH-ST.—2 lots, n. s., 450 feet east of 11th-av.
52D-ST.—4 lots, n. s., 150 feet east of 8th-av.
51ST-ST.—2 lots, n. s., 125 feet west of 1st-av.
98TH-ST.—1 lot, n. s., 150 feet east of 9th-av.
99TH-ST.—1 lot, s. s., in rear of above.
99TH-ST.—1 lot, s. s., 275 feet east of 5th-av., and Central Park.
108TH-ST.—10 lots, n. s., 120 feet west of 2d-av.
120TH-ST.—2 lots, s. s., 90 feet west of 4th-av.
120TH-ST.—4 lots, n. s., 410 feet west of 5th-av.
120TH-ST.—4 lots, s. s., in rear of above.
142D-ST.—2 lots, n. s., 425 feet west of Boulevard.
144TH-ST.—2 lots, s. s., 150 feet east of 9th-av.
146TH-ST.—10 lots, s. s., about 160 feet west of St. Nicholas-av.

Books, maps, &c., at the office, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON 124TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

124TH-ST.—Seven three-story Philadelphia brick front houses and lots, situate on the north side 124th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The houses are 16 feet deep, have basements, sub-cellars, and brown-stone trimmings; are finished in the best manner, built by days' work, hot and cold water, and are finished partly in hard wood. Lots each 16.9x100 feet. 124th-st. sewered, gas and water and paved with Fisk pavement.

The houses can be seen daily until sale.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable store property No. 12 Bowery. Particulars can be obtained at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

GREAT ADJOURNED AND CLEARING OUT SALE.

JOHNSON & MILLER

Will positively sell at auction, by order of MESSRS. A. C. KINGSLAND & SON, at 12 o'clock, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 120 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS. (Not offered on March 3.)

This desirable property has never before been offered at auction. It is splendidly situated in the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, on Meeker (railroad) av., Vandam, Apollo and Nassau sts. The horse cars pass every few minutes. It is but a short distance from all the Williamsburg and Greenpoint ferries. There is no locality in Brooklyn where men of moderate means may invest with greater profit. The advance must be sure and rapid.

SEVENTY-FIVE

75 Per Cent.

May remain on mortgage, with the privilege of paying it off at any time, on all purchases of the Kingsland property, in the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, made at JOHNSON & MILLER'S great adjourned sale on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway. Let none fail to attend the sale.

PRINTED ABSTRACTS OF THE TITLE OF THE KINGSLAND PROPERTY, to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, By order of Messrs. A. C. Kingsland & Sons, will be furnished to all who purchase at the sale, without charge.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIFTY-FOUR LOTS ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 11TH-AV., 73D AND 74TH STS., NEAR THE RIVERSIDE PARK AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. Will sell at auction, ON MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869, At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the New-York Orphan Asylum:

THIRTY-NINE LOTS AND GORES, Comprising almost the entire block bounded by The Grand Boulevard, 11th-av., 73d and 74th sts.;

FIFTEEN LOTS AND GORES, Comprising the entire front on north side of 74th-st., between the Grand Boulevard and 11th-av.

This property is high, on grade, soil good and free from rock, now cultivated as a garden.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, with privilege of paying at any time, on giving three months' previous notice.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

"THE DURYEA FARM"

Is situated in the heart of the thriving village of East New-York. It is surrounded by good improvements. The lots are on good grades, within a few minutes walk of five different railroads, and in the immediate vicinity of churches and schools. East New-York already contains a population of 10,000, and is increasing more rapidly than any suburb in the vicinity of the Metropolis. Nearly one hundred persons purchased single lots at JOHNSON & MILLER'S great sale of the Duryea Farm on the 1st of March, with a view of erecting houses. This must greatly enhance the value of the adjacent lots, one hundred of which were not offered on the above date, but will be sold absolutely, without any limit, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, at "Exchange," No. 111 Broadway. Call on JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., for particulars.

EAST NEW-YORK, "THE GRAND FOCAL POINT" OF FIVE DIFFERENT RAILROADS,

Is much nearer Wall-st. than Harlem, and can be reached in less time. Although a city of itself, with churches, schools and all other conveniences, lots in its very centre sold at the "Great Duryea Sale" for a few hundred dollars, while on the upper part of Manhattan Island, and in the lower part of Westchester County, on the same day, they commanded ten times that sum. How long can this disparity of prices exist? The erection of the Bridge across the East River will soon be an established fact. Brooklyn and New-York will be one united city, and an advance unparalleled in the history of real estate will be the result. The 100 lots on the Duryea Farm, to be sold at auction absolutely, by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, will in a few years sell as readily for as many thousands as they now do hundreds. For further information, call on the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN, Office, No. 96 Broadway,

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

MONDAY, MARCH 8,

At the Exchange Salesroom, at 12 o'clock, No. 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 8TH-AV. AND 37TH-ST.

ON 8TH-AV.—Two lots, northwest corner 37th-st.

ON 37TH-ST.—One lot, north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av., and adjoining.

These lots are covered with frame and brick buildings, and offer very desirable advantages.

N. B.—A portion of the purchase money on the above sales can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

ALSO, MONDAY, March 8,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWENTY-FOUR VALUABLE CITY LOTS, ON BROADWAY, BOULEVARD, NEW-AV., 5TH-AV., FRONTING CENTRAL PARK, MADISON-AV., 4TH AND 11TH AVS.

ON BROADWAY—One lot, n. e. corner of 98th-st.
ON BOULEVARD—Four lots, n. w. corner of 98th-st.
ON 5TH-AV.—Four lots n. e. corner of 105th-st.
ON NEW-AV.—Four lots, s. e. corner of 117th-st.
ON MADISON-AV.—Four lots, s. w. corner of 118th-st.
ON 76TH-ST.—Four lots, n. w. corner of 4th-av.
ON 109TH-ST.—One lot, s. s., 170 feet e. of 5th-av.
ON 11TH-AV.—Two lots, west side, 25.5 feet south of 69th-st.

These lots are well located, and are worthy the attention of purchasers either for speculation or investment.

ALSO, ON WEST 22D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Two valuable lots on 22d-st., 125 feet west of 6th-av., with brick walls of building lately occupied as stables by Briggs Bros., and recently destroyed by fire. These lots are among the most valuable and desirable City property for immediate business improvement, being on a 100-foot street, and near Booth's new theatre.

N. B.—A portion of the purchase money on the above sale can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON WEST WASHINGTON AND WEST 13TH STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WEST-ST.—The valuable lot, with the 4-story brick house, No. 300 West-st., between West 12th and Jane sts.; building 22.5½x44 feet, lot 22.5½x80 feet.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The desirable three-story basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 720 Washington-st., near West 11th-st., lot 20.5 feet front, 42.5 feet rear by 93.2 feet depth, with frame building on the rear.

WEST 13TH-ST.—The 4 lots of ground, with the buildings, north side of West 13th-st., 275 feet west of 9th-av.; plot 100x103.1½ feet.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TEN LOTS ON MADISON-AV., 45TH AND 46TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

MADISON-AV.—The ten very desirable building lots on west side of Madison-av., comprising the entire front between 45th and 46th sts., and having one lot on each street; corner lots 25.5x95; inside lots each 25x95 feet; street lots each 25x100.5. These lots are even with the grade, and in the midst of first-class improvements. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for two years at seven per cent.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 51ST-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

51ST-ST.—Five lots, situate on the north side of 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 4TH-AV. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

4TH-AV.—Three lots situate on the east side of 4th-av., 50.5 feet north of 58th-st., each 25x80 feet.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS. GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

A LOT OF LACE TIDIES, From 50 cents and upwards;
PATENT REVERSIBLE MARSEILLES QUILTS, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4, from $5 to $8 each;
MARSEILLES QUILTS, ALL SIZES, WHITE AND COLORED, From $2 50 and upwards;
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS, At and under cost;
GOOD FRINGED HUCK TOWELS, From $3 to $4 50 per dozen, (usual price, $5 50 to $6;)
ODD LOTS OF DAMASK TOWELS, Very cheap;
300 PIECES BROWN HUCK TOWELINGS, Only 15 cents per yard;
GOOD STRONG LINEN SHEETINGS, Two yards wide, at 75 cents per yard;
30 PIECES LINEN SHEETINGS, TWO AND A QUARTER YARDS WIDE, At 85 cents per yard;
EXTRA FINE LINEN SHEETINGS, 2¼ yards wide, at $1 50 per yard, (worth $2 50;)
HEAVY PILLOW-CASE LINENS, From 50 cents per yard and upwards;
1,500 DOZEN DAMASK NAPKINS, ALL SIZES, At exceedingly low prices;
300 EXTRA LARGE DAMASK CLOTHS, 3 to 6 yards long, Remarkably Cheap;
DAMASK BREAKFAST AND DINNER SETS TO MATCH, AT REDUCED PRICES.
COLORED DAMASK LUNCH CLOTHS AND DOYLIES IN SETS;
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF WHITE GOODS AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, INDIA SHAWLS NOW OPEN. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

CHOICE SELECTIONS IN NEW SPRING SILKS, PLAIN, COLORED, CHENE, STRIPED AND CHECKED. DRESS AND TRAVELING SUIT MATERIALS, FANCY AND PLAIN POPLINS, REPS, PONGEES, FOULARDS, CAMBRICS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH POINTS, &c., &c. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

THE GREAT Closing Out Sale,

TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF, **REGARDLESS OF COST.**

BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, POPLINS, REPS, ALPACAS, LUSTRE CORDS, CREPES, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c. ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, NO. 551 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.

N. B.—ONE CASE POPLIN ALPACAS AT 50 CENTS, WORTH $1. ONE CASE EMPRESS CLOTH, 75 CENTS, WORTH $1 25.

SELLING OFF!

Dress Trimmings, Small Wares, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Umbrellas, Parasols, Toys, Fans and Fancy Goods. Elegant Sashes and Neck-ties at LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES. Hand-knit Shawls, Infants' Mittens and Leggins, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, &c. Will open the store, NO. 863 BROADWAY, in April, with a choice stock of new goods.

FRIEND PITTS, No. 877 Broadway, near Amity-st.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF AN IMPORTER'S STOCK OF BLACK SILKS AT RETAIL AT IMPORTER'S PRICES, BY CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

COPY OF INVOICE.

5 pieces, 22 inches, Gros De Rhine	$1 37½
5 pieces, 22 inches, Extra Heavy	1 50
4 pieces, 22 inches, Lyons Taffeta	1 62
7 pieces, 22 inches, Very Heavy	1 75
8 pieces, 24 inches, Gros Grain	2 00
5 pieces, 24 inches, Extra	2 25
5 pieces, 24 inches, Gros de Japan	2 50
6 pieces, 24 inches, Gros de Japan	2 75
6 pieces, 26 inches, Gros de Japan	3 00
10 pieces, 26 inches, Double Chain	3 25
4 pieces, Still Better	3 50
15 pieces, 26 inches, Lyons Taffeta	2 40
17 pieces, Heavy	2 50
9 pieces, 26 inches, Satin Finish	4 20
11 pieces, 28 inches, Satin Finish	4 50

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CANTRELL REMOVED TO HIS NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE, NO. 241 4TH-AV., Between 19th and 20th sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Whalebone only $1; also the best French corsets in every style at reduced prices, laces, embroideries, stamped yokes and bands. Trimmings for undergarments. ELGER'S, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, near 19th-st.

LACE CURTAINS—NEW SPRING STYLES for 1869, made after our own designs, and imported by no other house in America. Nottingham Lace Curtains. Over one hundred different patterns, many of them now first introduced in this market. Curtain materials, and Furniture Coverings of Brocatel, Rep, Terry, Damask, &c. Curtains and Lambrekins made to order. Manufacturers of Tassels, Cords, Gimps, Fringes, and Trimmings. Window Shades of all kinds on hand or made to order. Wholesale or retail. G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts. N. B.—Furniture store at No. 851 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Established 1850. Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCHE, THE GREAT unrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and decreer of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future, lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office No. 118 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LADIES, LOOK HERE.—WHO WOULD not go and consult the great business and medical Clairvoyant, who has no equal in America. Reveals all events through life. Her talented powers astonish hundreds. Lucky numbers. Ladies, $1 to $2; gents, $2 to $3. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av.

LOOK HERE!—WHO WOULD NOT GO and consult the great independent clairvoyant, who has no equal in America! Reveals all events through life; her talented powers astonish hundreds. Lucky numbers. Ladies $1 to $2; gents, $2 to $3. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, AMBUlance, plow, farm, harness, mule collars, McClellan saddles, tents, truck horses, grain covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 82 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

FOR SALE—A NICE YOUNG HORSE, 5 years old; would suit a butcher, milkman, or doctor; is fast. Also, light wagon and harness. No. 428 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE—A GRAY MARE, 15½ HANDS high; sound and kind; 8 years old; can trot in 2:35 or better, and sired by *American Star*. Inquire at San Francisco Stables, No. 116 West 40th-st.

FOR SALE—A SIX-SEATED PHAETON, IN good condition, cheap. Apply at the office, No. 82 Duane-st., on and after Monday, March 8.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of the machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 114 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 440 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

Buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for direct dealings in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

BANKERS,
NO. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
GIVE NOTICE
That their arrangements are perfect and unsurpassed for making

COLLECTIONS

in the lowest rates and with prompt returns in any part of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

ALSO, for the Negotiation of Loans on Merchandise, in store and afloat.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

56 Nassau St
CORNER OF CEDAR St.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 34 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 31 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 1 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 70 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash receivable on demand. Bills on the United States, and Gold bought and sold. Circular credits issued.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1863.

THE INJUNCTION, LATELY EXISTING, prohibiting transfers or portions of the stock of this Company having been dissolved, notice is hereby given that the transfer books will be open on the morning of Monday, the 16th inst., and will be closed at the close of Business on Saturday, the 27th inst.

Owing to the considerable time for which the books have been closed, because of the recent litigation, and the probable large amount of stock awaiting transfer, it has been necessary to defer the payment of the dividend heretofore advertised for the 10th inst. until the 15th of March next.

For the purpose of facilitating the preparations for the payment of the dividend, holders of stock are requested to do so without delay.

The payment of the Dividend on the "Interest Certificates," issued under the resolution of the Company passed Nov. 4, 1862, payable on the 10th inst., is still enjoined until the further order of the Court.

An Engraved "Interest Certificate," in more appropriate form, is being prepared for substitution for the printed one now issued. Publication of notice will be given when the exchange can be made.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., Feb. 11, 1863.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was resolved and ordered that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Sandusky Shelby Railway be approved, and a special meeting of the stockholders of the stockholders, to ratify said contract or consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of March, 1863, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 20th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1863, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1863. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURG FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, March 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company's office, No. 20 Exchange-place, in the City of Pittsburg, on the 18th day of March, 1863, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 18th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1863, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1863. WM. GROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1863.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was resolved and ordered that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved, and to be entered into, and a special meeting of the stockholders be called to ratify said contract or consolidation, to be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of March, 1863, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 20th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1863, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1863. WM. OROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., Feb. 11, 1863.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was resolved and ordered that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved, and to be entered into, and a special meeting of the stockholders be called to ratify said contract or consolidation, to be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of March, 1863, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 20th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1863, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1863. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURG FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, March 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company's office, No. 20 Exchange-place, in the City of Pittsburg, on the 18th day of March, 1863, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing one annual report of the Board of Directors, and for the election of five members of the Board of Directors to serve for four years, in the place of three members whose term of service expires by law.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAVEN SUPPER-PROPHASTS 69 } 1863 AND CHARO COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, New-York City, Feb. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, on the 17th day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

By order, FREDERIC BARDLEY, Secretary.

New-York, March 4, 1863.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, March 3, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES GUETTIER, Secretary.

THE ROYAL BLUE COAL COMPANY, No. 41 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE holders for the choice of Directors will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. GAPEN, Secretary.

WATER—SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND New-York Stocks and bonds; Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Western, Little Miami, Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati, Memphis and Charleston; also all Ohio Western and Western Union Stocks, for sale and bought purchased by WM. A. GUEST, No. 21 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE holders of the Lake Superior Mining Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1863, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.

F. W. GAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, March 1, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 26 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, March 3, 1863, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

TIMOTHY Y. BROWN, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP—ATLANTIC COMPANY, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by

WM. C. GILMAN, No. 59 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1863—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	114¼	114¾	6-20 Coupon, '67	112¼	112¾
Coupon, 1881	114	114¼	6-20 Coupon, '68	112¾	113¼
5-20 Regis. 1862	112¼	112¾	6-20 Coupon, '69	112¾	113¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	112¾	113¼	6-20 Coupon, '70	112¾	113¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	112¾	113¼	Gold	128¾	129¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	112¾	113¼	U. S. Cur. Fun.	108¾	109
Jan. and July	112¾	113¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE GUARANTEED BY

The Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company,

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for sale by

LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 52 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 42D-ST. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company of the City of New-York, that a special election of three Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, on the 4th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, and that the poll will remain open for three hours. Books will be closed March 5 until March 12, both inclusive.

WM. MEIGHLEHAM, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for seven Trustees and three Trustees of the next annual election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1863, poll open at 11 A. M. and closed at 1 P. M.

MARCH 4, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DEBIT SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 336 and 338 CANAL-ST., corner LAFAYETTE. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $2,000. ASSETS, $2,836,736 53.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 32d-st. and 3d-av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, No. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.—THE BOARD OF Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on demand.

By order, E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have declared their Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, and free of Government tax.

This Company will remain on the 20th inst. to their new office, No. 128 Broadway, Howard Buildings.

MARCH 4, 1863. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GOVERNMENT HARBOR WORK AT OSWEGO, N. Y.—UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1 FRANKLIN-ST., BUFFALO, N. Y., March 1, 1863.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering material for and doing the work of building a new United States four hundred feet pier running northeasterly from the Lighthouse at Oswego, N. Y., will be received at this office, addressed to the undersigned, until 11 o'clock noon, of the 24th day of March, 1863.

MATERIALS REQUIRED.

CLASS A.

65,797 lbs. wrought iron material, or as much as may be required, assorted in three items, viz.: Item 1, Bolts, Nuts and Washers. Item 2, Screws and washers. Item 3, Spikes. Each item to be bid and paid for by the pound.

LABOR TO BE PERFORMED.

CLASS B.

Item 1. 41,986 cubic feet, or as much as may be required, drift framing, planking, bolting, &c., (below water work), to be bid and paid for by the cubic foot.

Item 2. 20,020 cubic feet, or as much as may be required, framing, planking, bolting, &c., in superstructure, to be bid and paid for by the cubic foot.

Item 3. 1,000 perches, (128 cubic feet,) or as much as may be required, of stone, to be furnished and put in the work; to be bid and paid for by the cord.

Item 4. Removal of material (soft deposits, bowlders, old timber and other rubbish) necessary in forming junction with old structure, and preparing foundation areas for cribs; to be bid and paid for by the cubic yard.

All the above to be let by class.

Bids for items of a class without covering all the items of a class will be rejected.

A guaranty by two persons or parties must accompany each bid, that the bid shall be under good; and the sureties of the guarantors must be certified by a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or Assessor of the United States Internal Government, or responsible person known to this office.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract will be executed in each case in sums to be fixed by the undersigned, and no bondsman will be accepted whose sufficiency is not proven to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

Contracts to be signed and bonds executed at 11 A. M., April 1, 1863.

Iron to be all delivered and labor commenced by the 1st of May, 1863.

Pier to be finished by the 1st of December, 1863.

All necessary information may be obtained at or close B by personal application at this office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. until the 20th day of March, 1863, and up to closing of the proposal application, or by mail for a copy of the specifications.

Bids and guaranties must be submitted on blank forms furnished at this office on application; and each bidder must submit with the bid the names of the two bondsmen he intends to use, with evidence, satisfactory to the undersigned, of their sufficiency.

M. D. MCALESTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
Major of Engineers.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1863, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school building on the north side on West 41st-st., near Broadway. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must include the estimate for each branch of the work, separately, and be headed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Plastering," and no proposal will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

WILLIAM H. NELSON,
WILSON SMALL,
RICHARD WARREN,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
BENJAMIN R. MERRILL,
Committee on Normal Schools.

Dated MARCH 3, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1863, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Stoves, Pipes and Fixtures required for warming the new school building on the north side of West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

RICHARD WARREN,
SAMUEL F. PATTERSON,
HENRY F. WEST,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
WILLIAM K. DURYEA,
Committee on Colored Schools.

DATED MARCH 3, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1863, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Stoves, Pipes and Fixtures for warming the new school building on 6th-st., near Avenue C.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HIRAM WISNER,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
BERNARD MIGELING,
ARNOUD C. ANDERSON,
R. J. O'SULLIVAN, M. D.,
Board of Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

Dated MARCH 3, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF WATERHOUSE, MIDGLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. BENJAMIN S. MIDGLEY and WILLIAM E. JONES will receive all moneys due said WATERHOUSE MIDGELEY, & CO. and pay the debts of said firm.

Dated New-York, Feb. 27, 1863.

E. WATERHOUSE,
B. S. MIDGLEY,
WM. E. JONES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of COLE, LAFELEY & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general stock and gold brokerage business, exclusively on commission, at No. 11 Broad-st.

J. Y. COLE,
S. W. LAFELEY,
GEO. A. GUIENY.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1863.

THE FIRM OF BEARDSLEY & HOLTON is dissolved by mutual consent to date from Feb. 1, 1863.

HOMER S. BEARDSLEY,
LEWIS M. HOLTON.

HOMER S. BEARDSLEY will settle the outstanding accounts at No. 17 Pine-st., N. Y.

MR. HENRY A. STONE BECAMES A partner in our respective firms on the first of January, 1863.

MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier 50, North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, BURMONT.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, DUMORAS.....SATURDAY, Mar. 28
ST. LAURENT, ...SATURDAY, April 11

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $95.

These steamers do not carry cattle or sheep.

Passengers can also be booked to or connecting from the Continents of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, available tickets issued by English railways and the direct route via Southampton, Avoiding sea sickness, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 22 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

JAVA.....Mar. 18 CUBA.....Mar. 31
RUSSIA.....Mar. 25 NOVA SCOTIA.....April 7
CHINA.....Mar. 30 AUSTRALASIAN.....April 14

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$60
Cabin to Paris.....$165 | Second Cabin to Paris.....$65

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or any other goods, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for the Mediterranean.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA.....Mar. 14 EUROPA.....April 4
ANDES.....Mar. 28 INDIA.....April 18
COLUMBIA.....Mar. 27 CALEDONIA.....April 11

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Det-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAYS.

NEBRASKA.....March 18, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....March 17, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA.....March 25, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....April 1, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Circular tickets to Paris; passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

AUSTRALASIAN.Mar. 12 PALMYRA.....Mar. 26
TRIPOLI.....Mar. 19 SIBERIA.....April 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, Will leave SATURDAY, March 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax)
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Mar. 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Mar. 28, 11 A. M.

And succeeding Saturdays, at 11 A. M., and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

GOLD.

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool or Londonderry	$80	Liverpool or Londonderry	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch steamers	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch steamers	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends in Europe.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.	Intrd.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers leave Pier (old No. 3) North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Meals included. For freight, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. SHURTLEFF.

Steamer leaving March 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco April 2, for Japan and China.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, March 18. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting bills of lading, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. ELLTHELETAUGH, Feb. 28.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. S. SACOTA, March 28.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WISE, April 28.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, touching and leaving. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

W. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 1 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

THE ATLANTIC AND MILLEDGEVILLE COMPANY will dispatch the splendid steamer STONINGTON, COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 28, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Murray-st., and every 28 days thereafter. For freight or passage, apply to

R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 3 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, CIGAR AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17, East River, at 10 A. M.

THE STEAMSHIP

CLEOPATRA, Capt. FERLITH.....March 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKIN.....March 26

For freight or passage apply to

E. ALEZANDRE & SONS, No. 41 Beaver-st.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

EUROPA, Capt. W. LEWIS.....March 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. DE ALDAMA.....March 19
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau.....Mar. 26

For freight or passage apply to

R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 3 Bowling-green.

FIRST STEAMER

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.

Freight taken as low as by any other line. The favorite steamship

FERRIS,

W. H. GARDINER, Commander,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, March 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

No charge made for storage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,

Carrying the United States Mails.

The well-known sidewheel steamship

DE SOTO,

W. R. EATON, Commander,

is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 38 North River on

SATURDAY, March 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of the line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA.....ROBBINS.....SATURDAY, March 14
GEO. CROMWELL.....SATURDAY, March 28

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, can have their meals at the expense of a trifle, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles, respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveling from imposition, and at infinity of times, cases in which they are exposed to various parts of the Continent, are of great value and importance. Families and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Tigre, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports to Europe, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. NONES, Passport Agent, 365 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE BY GRAMPIAN AND GENERAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The steamships

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 3, from Pier 16, East River.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 38 Liberty-st.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 44 and 46 South-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NEERSON, SATURDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. M. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYONS, SATURDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 88 Wall-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE TEGNER-LINE.—THE FIRST-CLASS SOUTHERN FREIGHT-LINE.—For the fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RIDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, March 12, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin passage, $20. Apply to

Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEE, Agent, No. 12 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail March 18.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 1 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5 and 7 P. M., Express, plains and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 8 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

I. D. RAYNOR, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M., Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:20 A. M., Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M., Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

12 M., Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:00 P. M., Way Express, Stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) for Binghamton, Owego, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M., Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M., Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M., Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Accom. Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 7 and 11 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 243 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 24, 1862, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Lines.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany and Troy with trains for the West, with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad,

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

A Woman Brutally Beaten to Death—Arrest of the Alleged Murderer—Startling Expose of Shanty Life.

Scavenger Hill is a locality utterly unknown to the residents of Murray Hill, its exact antipode. It is that block of ground inclosed by Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, and by Eighth and Ninth avenues, or rather would be inclosed had the streets an existence save upon Boulevard maps. This block of land partakes of the general character of the upper part of the island in being hilly and covered with huge rocks. Scattered about upon these rocks, without any regard to order, are the small shanties of the New-York squatters. Poverty and groveling thrift long ago adopted the expedient of emigrating to the upper sections of the City, and seizing the unoccupied land, building thereon rough shanties out of a few pieces of lumber, which had been begged or stolen for the purpose. Having thus founded his house upon a rock, the squatters live in security, rent free, for the owners of the land rarely sought the profitless vexation that their expulsion would entail.

Scavenger Hill is the abode of so many of these squatters who follow the avocation of night scavenger, that it has thus gained its distinctive name, and is, moreover, noted for its squalor, its brutality and its shiftlessness. Human life can go no lower than the point it has reached in this abode of the horrible and of the many mean unsightly dens called shanties on Scavenger Hill. The meanest and most unsightly was, on Saturday night, the scene of one of the most brutal crimes, by which life was literally beaten out of a woman named ELIZA CALLAHAN, a native of Ireland, about 38 years of age.

The man arrested as her murderer, is one JOHN HILPERT, a German by birth, a night scavenger by occupation, and claiming to be 64 years of age, although his appearance does not indicate that he has reached that age by a half score of years. Poor as the poorest, and endowed more with brute instincts than human reason, JOHN HILPERT, years ago, became a squatter. He built his house upon a rock, which is one of the grandest of its kind, while his house is the frailest and meanest domicile ever built by man. It is only six feet by twelve, and six feet scant from the rough board floor to the gnarled uncouth sticks that support the boards composing the roof. This space is included in one room, hardly large enough or decent enough to house a pig, yet here JOHN HILPERT has lived and quarreled, first with his wife and then with his concubine.

His wife died June 3, 1867, and it is now discovered under most suspicious circumstances. That morning she was found lying outside the door of the shanty and carried into the room, where she died in a few minutes. No one knew her disease, none cared to inquire, and she was hustled with scant ceremony into a pauper's grave. After her death JOHN HILPERT drifted by some means not yet discovered into the embraces of ELIZA CALLAHAN, who went to his shanty as his wife, although the marriage benediction had never been pronounced over them. ELIZA was a hard-drinking woman, and as JOHN shared her weakness in that respect and was, moreover, of brutal instincts, the pair lived unhappily enough, blows being very often the poor woman's only portion. Saturday morning, after one of the usual quarrels, she went down town to market and returned about noon with a basket loaded with provisions, and when she entered the shanty with it, was then seen alive for the last time by any of the neighborhood.

Yesterday morning when Officer ROONEY, of the Thirty-first Precinct, went on post at 7 o'clock, he met a strange rumor on Scavenger Hill that one of the shanty women had died suddenly, and he kept on the trail of the rumor until he traced it to its foundation in JOHN HILPERT's den. The officer looked at the bruised and bloody corpse, and he looked upon JOHN HILPERT and his son JOSEPH, aged 11 years, sitting with their mangled dead, and at once made up his mind. He took JOHN HILPERT and his son into custody, and taking them to the Thirty-first Precinct Station-house, corner of Broadway and Eighty-fourth-street, reported that murder had been done.

Captain HELME locked up the prisoners, and then repaired to HILPERT's shanty to make sure that his officer had not made a mistake. When he arrived Captain HELME found the den tenanted by the dead alone. The body of ELIZA CALLAHAN lay upon the thin straw bed, and a ragged quilt was thrown over it. The Captain removed this covering, and saw the marks of brutal murder everywhere upon the woman's body. From head to foot she was a mass of bruised and macerated flesh. Upon the back of the head was a ghastly lacerated wound, evidently caused by a blunt instrument, which had been wielded with such tremendous force that it had cut through the mass of hair and fractured the skull. Upon the left side of the neck and over the jugular vein was a frightful contused wound, the flesh being swollen even with the face and bruised and blackened. Both wrists and the arms up to the elbows were in like condition, and the lower limbs and the body in but a slightly less degree gave proof of the savage ill-treatment that she had received. Captain HELME, in all his experience—and he has witnessed some of the most horrible results of Metropolitan ruffianism—had never looked upon anything so horrible as this, and was rejoiced when his duty allowed him to cover up the ghastly object. Then he devoted himself to a close scrutiny of the house and its surroundings. In one corner he found a broom-handle broken and blood-clotted. In another place he picked up a large stick smeared with blood, and with many human hairs upon it. Next he discovered the neck of a bottle also blood-stained, and also with the telltale hair mixed with the blood. Finally, outside the house he came upon an old coat, with a blood-stained collar. He gathered these implements of murder together and again surveyed the squalid room wherein the dead lay. A chair, a stove, a rickety bedstead, an old straw bed, two quilts, two plates, a market-basket, a skimmer and one pot, were every article of furniture the room contained. Poverty had never wrung from the world less of value than was garnered in the room which had been the scene of the most brutal homicide upon record.

Captain HELME next sought the neighbors and questioned them, when the case at once became almost intangible. No person would admit that they had heard any scuffle in HILPERT's shanty; no person had sympathy or even charity for the dead woman, but, with an overflowing stock of both for the man, averred constantly and strenuously that they had heard no noise whatever in the shanty during the previous night, and they had all, apparently, accepted without cavil the explanation of HILPERT, that the woman had been found, bruised as she was, outside the door early Saturday night by the boy JOSEPH, who had dragged her into the room and left her lying on the floor, where they found her dead the next morning. Captain HELME found one woman, MARGARET MEE, who declared that about 5 o'clock the boy had come to her house saying ELIZA was dead, whereupon she and her husband had gone into HILPERT's shanty, where she had found the woman dead upon the floor, with the clothes over the head, indecently exposing the body. HILPERT was then lying in the bed, from which he arose, and Mrs. MEE and her husband placed the body on the bed, and composed it as Captain HELME found it. The woman also admits that she swept the floor, but denies that she washed the blood from it; but Captain HELME saw that it had been washed by some one, although great blotches of blood yet remained upon the boards. Next Captain HELME found a neighbor named CHRISTINA SCHACK, who deposed that about 6 o'clock the boy knocked at her door, saying ELIZA was dead, and came in and sat down. Presently he was followed by HILPERT himself, who also sat down, but according to CHRISTINA he did not volunteer any statement of the manner of ELIZA's death, nor did she ask it. Up to a late hour of last night these meagre statements comprised all of evidence that Captain HELME had been able to glean from the neighbors, who plainly showed their unwillingness to speak of the horror in their midst.

The Coroner's office was notified of the tragedy at an early hour, and the case being assigned to Coroner KEENAN, Dr. WOOSTER BEACH yesterday afternoon proceeded to the shanty, where he held a post-mortem examination of the body. The fracture of the skull was found to be the immediate cause of death, but Dr. BEACH declared that there were wounds enough upon the body to kill a dozen women. Owing to the little evidence that had yet been collected, the inquest was adjourned until Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, when it will take place at Bellevue Hospital, to which place the Coroner ordered the body to be removed. Meantime the two HILPERTS remain confined at the Thirty-first Precinct Station-house. The old man persists in refusing to reply to any questions asked him about the tragedy, and the boy is voluble only to reiterate the explanation first given to the neighbors and already related.

Parade of Father Matthew Societies.

Several Father Matthew Societies from Williamsburg paraded in this City yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the receiving of a new banner from the painter, at No. 8[illegible] Broadway. The societies participating were the Young Men's No. 3 Father Matthew T. A. B. Society of St. Anthony's Church, Greenpoint, who received the banner; St. Anthony's Temperance Cadet Corps, St. Anthony's Benevolent Society, St. Mary's Temperance Society, Williamsburg, and a delegation from the Church of the Immaculate Conception. They were accompanied by two bands, the Fourteenth Regiment Band, of Brooklyn, and Eisenhofer's Band, of Williamsburg, and numbered about five hundred, presenting a fine appearance. The banner, which cost $300, made of silk, and elegantly mounted, bore on one side the name of the organization, with a representation of Father MATHEW administering the pledge, and on the opposite side a representation of St. Patrick, and the words "Organized July 5, 1868; chartered Dec. 3, 1868." The procession passed up Broadway to Eighth-street, through to Second-avenue, up to Thirty-fourth-street, and across to Hunter's Point, and thence to Greenpoint.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

The Present Status of the Case—Important Developments at Hand.

The woman MARTHA ELLSWORTH, who still lies upon her sick bed in the hospital on Ward's Island, has roused the baffled authorities to make one more effort to solve the mystery of the Rogers murder, by fastening the crime upon the criminal. The public do not need to be reminded that when her testimony was taken by the Coroner at the inquest in January, she swore positively that the hat and coat of the murderer were not those she had seen on the person of her paramour, JAMES LOGAN No. 2, and also stated the time of his departure from the Greene-street brothel to have been after 7 o'clock in the morning. This testimony being partially corroborated by other inmates of the house, the jury gave an undecisive verdict. The prisoner JAMES LOGAN No. 2 was, however, remanded to his cell in Captain ALLAIRE's Station-house, where he has ever since remained, as the authorities have never been willing to admit his innocence to be thoroughly established.

MARTHA ELLSWORTH appears to have at last made up her mind to turn upon herself, her former evidence and her paramour. Saturday last an intimation reached the Coroner's office that she desired to make some new revelations in the case; and during the afternoon Coroner FLYNN dispatched his deputy, Dr. WILLIAM SHINE, to her bedside on Ward's Island to take whatever evidence she might be willing to give. Dr. SHINE did not return until a late hour, but when he came it transpired that he had succeeded in obtaining most important and damaging evidence against LOGAN No. 2. The Coroner declines to give this new evidence of MARTHA ELLSWORTH to the public until it has been submitted to District-Attorney GARVIN. It is stated, however, that this testimony contradicts that given at the inquest in many important particulars, and that it will go far to fasten the crime upon LOGAN No. 2. At this last interview with the officials the narrative of the woman is described as having been as free, straightforward and apparently truthful as it was on the prior occasion embarrassed, hesitating and evidently false. There is a conviction that she has at last persuaded herself to speak the truth, and that in her interview with Dr. SHINE on Saturday she did speak it.

While the murder thus seems to be fastening itself upon LOGAN No. 2, the Police continue to closely hug that "real criminal" found in the person of the Station-house lodger JOHN ROBINSON, who is yet immured in Captain CAFFREY's Station-house, where he is fed and lodged at the public expense, for which he pays only his liberty. His companion in misery, EDWARD REILLY, is still detained at Police Headquarters, but is not suffering from close confinement, as the sensible doormen give him the run of the building at times, and also use him to assist in cleaning the house at intervals. Both men, however, complain bitterly of their detention, and express a hope that when the murderer of ROGERS is finally convicted they will be at length turned out to again enjoy that liberty of which they were deprived by the singular instincts of DELANOY and the misplaced energy of Sergeant LOWERY.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Charles Gillette.

Rev. CHARLES GILLETTE, whose sudden death was briefly announced in a telegraphic dispatch in the TIMES yesterday, was born near Hartford, Conn., and at the time of his death was about 58 years of age. He received a liberal education, and graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, and subsequently was engaged as Professor in the Virginia State High School. In 1842 he finished his theological course at the Alexandria, Va., Protestant Episcopal Seminary, and was ordained to the ministry by Bishop MEADE. At about this time, which was soon after the annexation of Texas to the United States, he emigrated thither, and became Rector of St. David's Church, at Austin. For many years he was identified with all the church enterprises of that then flourishing country, and was known and esteemed as one of the foremost among the progressive, working churchmen of that diocese. At the breaking out of the war he adhered to the old flag, and throughout the entire continuance of the rebellion, although bitterly persecuted in body and spirit was an uncompromising loyal Unionist. One of the incidents of his trials was his refusal to use a sentence in the form of confederate prayers put forth by Bishop GREGG, which mentioned, "the unnatural and cruel war forced upon us." This refusal brought down on him the force of rebellious prejudice to such an extent, that the Bishop, who was one of his parishioners, with all his interposing influence, scarcely saved him from being hung. He was obliged to refrain from his pastoral functions altogether, and at the conclusion of the war came North in an impoverished condition. After a year's pastoral charge at Steubenville, Ohio, he was appointed Secretary and General Agent of the Protestant Episcopal Freedman's Commission, and was the life of that organization. He was a gentleman universally esteemed and beloved for his fine business capacity and unusual social qualities. He leaves a wife in very poor health, and a family of five children entirely unprovided for. His body is expected to arrive in Brooklyn, his late place of residence, to-day.

The Late Rev. C. C. Townsend.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After what has been said about Rev. C. C. TOWNSEND's missionary labors, it is but due to the patrons of this gentleman, not only among the clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church, but of other religious bodies, that there should be an exception taken to the complaints and statements which have been made. These patrons have not all been so unsophisticated as may be supposed. The writer of this paragraph, for the first time, this year made a donation to this enterprise, well aware of objections that have been made to it. No more respectable and intelligent patrons have aided any object than those who have given money to Mr. TOWNSEND. It is believed that his procedures have not been so faulty as may appear. The man was indefatigable in his labors, self-sacrificing and full of faith. He did not do business as some would. He must have spent all his money on objects of charity as far as they appeared. If "he sent 800 children from the lowest haunts of New-York 'to the West,'" or half that number, and found them good homes and fed and cared for others, he did more with his money than many other institutions of charity in New-York City. Had he undertaken less he might have had finer buildings, and better clothes to wear himself. If he had a den in Greenwich-street, where he fed and helped some, and from this place transported as many as he could to the West; and if, during his life, he had comfortable quarters in Iowa for those who were removed, even if his affairs were often embarrassed and prostrated, it may be that he has done more good than many institutions, where Presidents and Secretaries loll in easy arm-chairs and superintend the more delicate workings of their model enterprises. It is still our belief that this Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND was doing as good a work as is done by some other institutions which have been compared with his. BETHSAIDA.

A Theatrical Supper Party.

On Saturday evening, Mr. W. H. LINGARD, manager of the Theatre Comique, after the performance, gave a supper party at his residence in Tenth-street, in commemoration of his departure from England one year previously. The guests were chiefly members of the theatrical profession of both sexes. Witty addresses were delivered by Mr. HILL, of Niblo's, and by Mr. BECKET, the terrific "shootist" and "stabbist" of "The Forty Thieves." Mr. LINGARD was congratulated upon the extraordinary and uninterrupted success he had experienced. A feature of the occasion was a practical exemplification of woman's rights. The ladies present all made speeches as well as the gentlemen. None were excused from the duty, and, once commencing to find words, acquitted themselves very creditably. Miss ALICE DUNNING, Miss MARY WELLS, and Miss ETHEL NORMAN were especially happy in their remarks.

The Sunken Frigate Hussar.

The statement that the treasure which sunk with the British frigate *Hussar*, in 1780, has been reached, and that several boxes of guineas of the coinage of GEORGE III. have been raised, is denied by the Company, who say that they have not been working for some weeks.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following statement: Barometer, mean, 29.972 inches; maximum, at 9 P. M., Feb. 26, 30.188 inches; minimum, at 2 P. M., March 6, 29.699 inches; range, .484 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 21.98°; maximum, at 2 P. M., March 4, 44.°; minimum, at 4 A. M., March 1, 4.°; range, 40.°. March 2, commenced snowing at 8:45 A. M., very slightly; stopped at 2:30 P. M.; amount of water, .02 inch. March 4, commenced snowing at 7:15 A. M.; turned to rain; stopped at 3 P. M.; amount of water .10 inch. March 6, commenced snowing at 4:30 A. M.; stopped at 10 A. M.; depth, ¾ inch; amount of water, .08 inch. Total of water for week, .18 inch.

In April of last year Mrs. SUSAN E. BRUSH, living at No. 256 West Forty-second-street, had a young man named WILLIAM HENRY HAINES living with her on terms of friendship and even intimacy. On the 17th of April HAINES requested her to let him wear her gold watch and chain, valued at $125, for a few days, promising to return the same. This was the last time that Mrs. BRUSH saw her watch. It appears from the evidence given at the examination that HAINES, at a period subsequent to the theft of the watch, went over to Brooklyn and obtained employment from Mr. F. H. BOWNE, No. 244 Fulton-street, where his prepossessing appearance and apparent honesty ingratiated him into the confidence of Mr. BOWNE. On the 26th of October, however, Mr. BOWNE intrusted him with $1,000 in bank notes and checks to deposit at the Central National Bank of Brooklyn. The deposit was not made, and HAINES did not return. On Saturday he was arrested and brought before Justice DODGE, of the Jefferson Market Police Court. Mrs. BRUSH and Mr. BOWNE gave positive evidence against him. He was committed for trial on both charges.

The arrangements for the grand ball to be given by the Twenty-second Regiment at the Academy of Music, on April 1, are progressing very finely. This being the first ball ever given by the Twenty-second, they are resolved to make it the affair of the season, and for this purpose, while every man is working like a beaver to sell tickets, special care has been taken to prevent their getting into any improper hands. Every ticket is required to have on it the names of both the seller and purchaser, and in addition, every man is required to make a special report of the numbers of the tickets sold by him, and the names of the persons to whom they have been sold.

Last evening, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the livery stable of ROBERT GIBSON, at the corner of Washington and Gansevoort streets. The building was a two-story brick, and formed in the shape of the letter L. In the stable there were between fifteen and twenty horses. WILLIAM LETSOU, of Charles-street, owned three; Mr. GIBSON, the proprietor of the stables, owned five; JOHN MORRISSON, owned two; THOMAS WISTON, of No. 618 Hudson-street, owned six. Mr. WISTON was fortunate enough to save five of his horses from the flames; one or two others were also taken from the burning building in time; all the rest perished. The loss on the stock amounted to about $2,500, some of the animals being valued at over $250. The loss on the building was about $1,500. Hay, grain and harness amounting to $1,000 were destroyed. The flames spread to the small kitchen in the rear of No. 38 Gansevoort-street, which was damaged to the extent of $300. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MARY BROWN was yesterday committed by Justice DOWLING on a charge of picking the pocket of JOHN TRENTE, a seaman, of a small amount of money while the two were in the premises, No. 216 William-street.

JOSEPH A. HARRIS fell yesterday in Greenwich-street and fractured his leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Rev. WM. MORLEY PUNSHON preached before a very large congregation at the St. Paul's M. E. Church, in Fourth-avenue, yesterday morning. The church was so much crowded that many persons were unable to obtain admittance.

THOMAS GALVIN, residing at No. 332 East Twenty-ninth-street, fell on the sidewalk, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Second-avenue, and received a severe cut over the left eye. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON, of No. 135 East Twenty-sixth-street, fell overboard yesterday at the foot of Broome-street, but was rescued.

FRANCIS TRAVERS, of No. 43 Laurens-street, yesterday fell from the rear platform of a Sixth-avenue car at Thirty-seventh-street, and was severely hurt. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ALBERT J. REEVES fell down stairs Saturday night in a house in Roosevelt-street and was severely injured. He was sent to his home in Williamsburg.

MORRIS EARL, of No. 34 Mott-street, while intoxicated, Saturday night, fell down stairs at No. 27 Roosevelt-street and broke his arm. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Brooklyn.

JAMES BLAKE was arrested by Officer HANFORD, of the Forty-first Precinct, on Saturday night, at the boarding-house of Mrs. DISTURNELL, No. 145 Hicks-street, having in his possession several coats belonging to boarders in the house. It is alleged that BLAKE is the person who has raided upon the boarding-houses of Brooklyn for the last four months. He was held for examination.

Yesterday forenoon MARY MCKIBBON and her child, residing in the rear basement of No. 138 Bond-street, were badly burned, the mother on the arm, and the infant under the arm. They were taken to the Long Island College Hospital. JANE MCCORMICK, who was in the apartment at the time cooking dinner, was, with the unfortunate MARY, grossly intoxicated, hence the accident.

Rev. Dr. HALL, the new rector of Holy Trinity Church on the Heights, began his ministrations in that parish yesterday.....Rev. Mr. TALMAGE, late of Philadelphia, commenced his labors as pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, in Schermerhorn-street, yesterday.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Missionary Work in China.

Rev. LEONARD M. KIP preached yesterday morning in the Reformed Church in Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth-avenue, on the subject of "Missionary Work in China." He gave an account of his own labors in that country, together with many general facts respecting its climate, cities and the character of the people. Physically, China corresponds with our own land. The climate of its southern portion is like that of Florida, and in the north, Pekin has the temperature of New-Jersey. The nation is divided into eighteen Provinces, corresponding with our States. Each Province is divided in departments, and each department into districts. Each of these divisions has one representative or capital city, which are all walled. An idea of the magnitude of the Empire is to be formed from the fact that it contains 1,700 of these walled cities, having an aggregate population of 60,000,000. Yet the mass of the inhabitants dwell in small towns and villages, which are not walled. Thirty years ago China was almost entirely closed to foreigners, but now, by treaty, a large number of its ports are opened for trade. In the adjacent island of Formosa a people live in the middle and eastern mountains who claim to be aborigines, and will not give their allegiance to China. Its western coast is settled by Chinese. Two hundred years ago a Dutch colony planted itself at the southern extremity of the island. Besides carrying on trade with the natives, they preached the Gospel to them, and converted about 700 to Christianity. They were eventually driven away, and the ruins of their settlement still exist. While China is thoroughly a pagan nation, it can be said in its favor that vice does not show itself there as in most heathen lands. It does exist, and its attendant consequences, such as deadness of conscience and inferiority of intellect, are observable, but there is little open display of it. The Chinese are also noted for the obedience they give to their parents. Mr. KIP's field of labors has been the City of Amoy, in the south and its surrounding region. The city is built on an island; its climate consists of a long Summer and mild Winter, which is enervating to strangers coming from a colder country. The mission there was established twenty-five years ago, when for nearly three years not a single convert was made. In ten years a church was built for $4,000, contributed by Christians in the United States. It was regularly organized, and has since sent forth a second church. These churches are now supported by the Christian Chinese and have native preachers. The missionaries are slowly planting little missions in the surrounding country. They have been able to go thirty miles into the interior, as far as the large City of Changchau. Not long ago their mission there met with a calamity when that city was destroyed by the rebels from the north. A body of them came down unobserved and unsuspected, rushed into the city and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of the inhabitants. For three days the massacre continued until the city was desolated. Fourteen converts were never heard from after; the mission chapel, however, was not destroyed. There are three societies engaged at Amoy in the missionary work—the English Presbyterian Mission, the London Mission, and our own Reformed Church Mission. Mr. KIP stated that the best way of conquering China to Christianity was to adopt a General's plan and occupy strategic points first. Establish missions in the large cities and the adjoining country can be easily reached. A theological seminary is greatly needed in Amoy to educate native ministers. He hoped that it might be soon established. The building would cost not over $1,000, but the Board at home is in debt, and it remained with liberal Christians of our country to help on the cause. The preacher made an earnest appeal to his hearers, describing the trials, patience, sufferings and persecutions of the converts and missionaries in China. If the fruits of their labors were not seen now, they may be sowing the seed of a rich harvest hereafter.

Sermon on "Our National Progress."

Rev. DAY K. LEE preached at the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, yesterday evening, on "Our National Work for the Next Thirty Years." The reverend gentleman took his text from Isaiah ii, 4: "And He shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." If there is one lesson more than another which we need to learn, it is that God judges every nation, and rebukes their sins; that he is our God, and has called us to a great and special work. And if there is one lesson which we have had to learn during the past ten years, it is that Providence, in a special manner, has been speaking and acting in this nation, and has called us to a great career. Our progress in reconstruction and the inauguration of a new administration bring us to a new act in our great national drama. Our new President has discarded the arts of the politician, and he is a man whom all good men respect and have reason to trust. At such a time the preacher ought to rise above party, and casting his eye across the future, see what, during the next thirty years, we are required to do. There is a law of population which tells us at the end of one decade what the population will be at the end of the next. According to this law we are told that in the year 1900 our population will amount to one hundred millions of people. Mark the future which this fact opens to us; consider the increase in our cultivated lands in that time, the increase of our cities and villages, of our schools and churches; the development of our rich mines and forests, the improvement of our civilization, the multiplicity of our inventions; our activities in art, trade and commerce; the increase in our ships, railways and telegraphs, reaching our hands to all nations, and bringing the world to our doors. Then think what an improvement in the external aspect of the nation; how the country will bloom and blossom with its gardens and shine with its cities, and sing with its giant engines and shout with its hundred million voices, and throb with its hundred million hearts. And here these sons and daughters of ours will be just in the bloom of life to share in the spirit of that day. If such, in the natural course of events, will be our future, the increase of our numbers and of our gains, what in the next thirty years is required of us to do? The new signs are open to us, new voices are calling to us, new light is beaming upon us—what is required of us? The Lord himself has given the order that we are to beat our swords into plowshares and our spears into pruning hooks, and has said that the nation shall not learn war any more; and we shall have, in a literal sense, plowing and pruning enough for the future. But we will leave that to take care of itself. We will also leave the political plowing which is needed, and leave that to statesmen; and we will turn to consider the moral plowing and pruning that are required in this nation. Let us take the energy that we have given to the sword to save the Union, and now give it to the plowshare and the pruning hook; for only that way shall we destroy those rank evils which infest the land. Firstly, put the plow to that love of indolence and contempt of labor which infests many among us. Honest labor is the genuine Gospel to us. When Americans fully appreciate this our country will stand preëminent among the nations. Secondly, put the plow to the love of caste, which has been so oppressive in other countries, and which has done such mischief here. Let the way be open to every man's talent. Let the path be open from the workman's shanty to the President's house. Thirdly, take the plow and root out the poisonous weed of Atheism. It has no business in this nation, which was built by God. He has built us up by his providence which shines everywhere. In the fourth place plow up the plant bigotry; and in the fifth place take this habit of obeying the passions and plow that under. He then spoke of the necessity of pruning of the vices of taste in fashion and amusements, and of elevating the standard of morals throughout the land. Then when the year 1900 comes, with the country blooming like a garden, we shall have this nation truly great, truly noble.

The Real Dark Ages.

Christ Church, corner Thirty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, was filled to repletion last evening to listen to Rev. Dr. MORGAN DIX, who delivered a discourse in aid of the fund for establishing a library under the auspices of the New-York branch of the American Church Union. The rooms of the institution are at No. 1,155 Broadway, corner Thirty-seventh-street. It is proposed to collect a library of Church literature, and another of general literature. Lectures are to be delivered annually, and registers are to be opened for the benefit of such as desire employment and of persons wishing employés; also for the purpose of diffusing general information concerning Church matters. After the evening service was read the reverend doctor began his discourse, the subject being "The Past Three Hundred Years the Real Dark Ages of the Church." He took his text from Lamentations, chapter I., verses 4 and 5. He proposed to speak of the past three centuries, he said, as constituting a season of heaviness in religious matters. He alluded to the fact that the expression which formed the subject of his discourse had been seized on by certain persons and an attempt made to throw discredit on him for using it, when, on a recent occasion, he preached a sermon at the opening of the State Episcopal Convention. The history of the past three centuries, he said, is painful to the religious mind, and in order to show that they were dark ages in a religious sense, he divided his subject into three heads: The condition of Romanism; of Continental Protestantism, and of Anglican Catholicism. The first was distinguished from the normal Christianity, and was adding to its dogmas instead of adhering to the Catholic truth. The Immaculate Conception was proclaimed as late as 1864. The Roman Church was intolerant in its action. The Pope would not allow members of his communion to pray for a union of the Church, because the prayers (a short collect and the Lord's Prayer) were recommended for that purpose by the Anglican Bishops. Speaking of Continental Protestantism, he ascribed to it nearly all the errors and infidel and rationalistic doctrines that prevailed at the present day. LUTHER set out with a ruinous principle when he prescribed private judgment of the Bible as a fundamental doctrine of his reformation. From this had arisen all the errors of the times; and thousands were going back to Romanism because of the discordance between Protestant sects. Any form of Catholicism, he said, was better than mere negation of religious truth. As for Protestantism, considered as a system, its power is broken, its epitaph is written and its grave is dug. The reverend doctor then spoke of Anglican Catholicity, deplored the spirit of agitation that had crept into it, and counseled union on all doctrines that were fundamentally Catholic. He favored holding to the name Catholic; there was a power in it. Not all the sermons that had been preached by the Reformers against the Roman Church had injured it half so much as did their throwing away the designation "Catholic," and allowing the Roman communion to monopolize it. He gave a *résumé* of the trials the Anglican Church had gone through, and was particularly severe on what he termed the "blight of Calvinism" which once crept into it. In closing he prayed earnestly for a union of all branches of the Catholic Church, and held out the hope that it would be effected.

A large collection was taken up for the benefit of the library.

City Evangelization.

The friends of the "City Mission and Tract Society" held a meeting last evening in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. After the ordinary services of the Presbyterian Church, the Pastor, Rev. N. W. CONKLING, introduced Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Secretary of the Society, who gave a brief statement of the work being performed. The field to which the mission has devoted itself, he said, lies below Fourteenth-street, leaving to the churches that portion of the City lying above Fourteenth-street. In one Ward south of that street, were 50,000 souls without a single Protestant Church in their midst, and in a Ward adjoining that, were 25,000 more who were without an English-speaking Protestant Church. To these the Missionaries of the Society devote themselves, going into their houses, impressing on them the truths of the Gospel, thereby leading them from sin, immorality, and crime, to Christianity, industry, and obedience to law. This work, he urged, as being of the highest importance, not only as a Christian duty, but also as a safeguard to the community. Of the 1,000,000 of people who inhabit this City and its surroundings, but sixty-four thousand profess to love God. During the past year one-tenth of the population have been arrested for crime. The law can never reach the criminal classes so effectually as the missionaries of the Society, and if regarded in no other light than its tendency to preserve the peace and safety of the community, it is deserving of the earnest encouragement and substantial support of every good citizen. Rev. HOWARD CROSBY followed in a brief address, in which he urged the support and encouragement of the mission, alike on the ground of self-interest, moral duty and high Christian privilege. Every man born, living or doing business in this great City, owe it as a duty to themselves and those to whose reform the mission is devoted, to aid in every substantial form this imperative work. Men and women, too, who profess Christianity, should constitute themselves missionaries consecrated to this work, and he instanced the cases of a man of wealth and a woman of high intellect and refinement accomplishing inestimable results in their visitations among the masses of the City. If all should follow their example, the City Mission would no longer be needful. A collection in aid of the Society was then taken up, and the meeting closed with the benediction.

Seeing God—Sermon by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, D. D., of New-Haven.

Rev. Dr. BACON preached a sermon in the South Ninth-street Congregational Church last evening, taking for his text:

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.—Matt., v., 8.

After a brief exordium, in which the preacher reviewed the context, he proceeded to consider "the blessedness of seeing God," under the following heads:

1. Who does Christ designate as "the pure in heart?"
2. The meaning of the promise set forth in the text.
3. Why, in the text, seeing God is connected with purity of heart.
4. What is the blessedness of seeing God?
5. When and where shall the pure in heart see God?

God was seen by the mind's faculty of intellectual and spiritual vision. To see God in the sense of this promise, and in the sense in which the Scriptures habitually speak of seeing Him, was nothing else than to recognize Him inwardly and spiritually, with all the mind and all the heart, as the great object of religious faith, affection, and worship. Impurity of heart hindered the soul from seeing God. The things that defiled a man within obscured the faculty of spiritual vision and hid from the mind the glories and realities that were invisible to sense. To see God was to see the central light which revealed the beauty and order of the universe. The contemplation of God in this way of interest and communion with Him was the method of progress in purity of heart. After considering the necessity of purity of heart in order to see God and to enjoy the blessedness promised, the discourse was brought to a close.

American Church Missionary Society.

At the Church of the Annunciation, yesterday evening, was held the first of a series of meetings in behalf of the New-York City Committee of the American Church Missionary Society. The subject was introduced by Rev. Dr. DYER, who stated that the object which the Committee had in view was twofold—first, the establishment of missions which might subsequently grow into independent churches; and secondly, the evangelization of the City, which the speaker thought would be a most powerful means for evangelizing the whole country. The Committee wishes to commence at once and plant mission churches in suitable places.

Rev. Mr. PEACOCK, of the Epiphany, followed. He said that it was part of the object of the Committee to carry the Gospel to the poor, the poor in pocket as well as the poor in spirit. Missionary work in the City brings more return for the outlay than any other sort of religious effort. It is a subject deserving of special interest, because it goes on in our midst—its effects are under our observation. The speaker described the tenement-houses and the difficulties of those who wished to lead Christian and decent lives in these miserable dwellings. He spoke of the work accomplished by the Church of the Epiphany among this class of people, especially by the services in the German language.

Another speaker alluded to the extensive diffusion of ritualism, and the necessity of meeting it by evangelical work.

Bishop EASTMAN, of Massachusetts, made some remarks about the growth of the City, and the need of energy among Christians to keep pace with it.

The names of the officers of the Committee are as follows: Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., Chairman; Rev. H. Dyer, D. D.; Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.; Rev. W. T. Sabine; Rev. E. Anthon, Secretary; H. B. Renwick, Esq.; J. Pierrepoint Morgan, Esq.; R. A. Brick, Esq.; J. H. Herrick, Esq., Treasurer.

The Midnight Mission.

A sermon was preached last evening at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church. The object was to obtain material aid for the Midnight Mission, a benevolent home of refuge for unfortunate girls, at No. 23 Amity-street. The speaker did not draw especially upon the sympathies of his hearers, he gave no details of individual cases, made no allusion to the cruel wrongs inflicted upon confiding girls by betrayers, but enlarged in a general way upon the wickedness of New-York, which he compared to Sodom, and touched briefly upon the supposed injurious influence to morals of theatrical exhibitions. He closed by stating that missionaries sought the unhappy objects of their solicitude in the streets and in dwellings, and had succeeded in reforming the lives and providing employment for many whom they had rescued. He appealed for aid, and was liberally responded to by the numerous congregation present.

Sunday at the Phelps' Lodging-house.

The growing interest which the Christian community manifests on the moral and spiritual welfare of the homeless boys of our City, is a hopeful sign of the times, and will eventually prove itself the most effectual preventative of poverty and crime. A number of our most influential citizens attended the religious services last night at the Phelps' Lodging-house, No. 327 Rivington-street, where a large number of newsboys, boot-blacks, peddlers, &c., lodge and take their meals. The boys were addressed by Major SCHUYLER, Mr. PATON, Mr. BEATTIE, Mr. PITCH and others. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and expressed themselves much pleased with the general appearance of the institution and the quiet respectful demeanor of the boys.

Church of the Heavenly Rest.

This new Episcopal place of worship, corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, has had unusual success since its opening three weeks ago, in attracting a congregation. Nearly all the pews have been taken. The rector is Rev. Dr. R. S. HOWLAND, and the assistant rector, Rev. Dr. CONRAD. Services take place in the morning and afternoon. The singing is by a male choir. The interior of the building is novel, rich and tasteful. An enlargement of the edifice will take place next year by bringing the facade, which stands back from the Fifth-avenue, immediately in a line with it.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞@93 for account. United States Five-twenty Bonds firmer at 83¼. Stocks quiet; Erie, 24¾; Illinois, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 31¼.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 6—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firmer, but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, on the spot, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.; Middling Uplands, afloat, 12d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 3d. ₱ cental for California White.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6—1 P. M.

Consols close at 93⅛@93¼ for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83¾. Stock market steady; Erie, 25; Illinois, 97¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 32.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 6—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active at a slight advance. Middling Uplands, on the spot, 12d.@12⅛d.; afloat, 12⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅛d.@12¼d. The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Lard is firmer but not quotably higher.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6.

Tallow, 46s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6—5 P. M.

Sugar active at 30s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

ANTWERP, Saturday, March 6.

Petroleum is quiet and unchanged.

HAVRE, Saturday, March 6.

The Cotton market opens active, both on spot and afloat. Quotations, however, are unaltered.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 6.

SUGAR quiet at 8¼@9¼ reals ₱ arroba for No. 12 Dutch Standard. EXCHANGE on London, 10¼@11¼ ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, par; on the United States, long sight, in gold, 1@1½ ₱ cent. premium; do. short sight, 2@2½ premium; do. long sight, currency, 24½@25½ discount; do. short sight, 21@23 discount.

PARIS, Saturday, March 6—Evening.

Bourse dull; Rentes, 71f.

HAVRE, Saturday, March 6—Evening.

Cotton closed firmer and higher, at the following rates: Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 142f.; Low Middlings, afloat and to arrive, 142f.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 6—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed firmer at 87¼@⅜ for the old issue.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, March 7.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds are quoted to-day at 87⅜ for the issue of 1862.

HAVANA, Sunday, March 7.

The following are the closing prices of Merchandise for the week ending last night: SUGAR—The market is unsettled, with but little inquiry, and prices are irregular; the stock in the warehouses of Havana and Matanzas foots up 141,000 boxes and 9,000 hhds.; offers have been made at 8½@9½ reals for Nos. 10 to 12, and 10@10½ reals for Nos. 15 to 20; Muscovadoes quiet; fair to good Refining, 7@9½ reals. MOLASSES buoyant; Clayed, 6½ reals ₱ keg; Muscovadoes common 7½ reals. LARD is declining; quoted in tierces at 21c.@22c. ₱ lb; in 25 lb. tins, 24½c.@25c. ₱ lb. FLOUR is dull at $11@$12 50 ₱ bbl. BUTTER dull. TALLOW steady at 10c.@11c. ₱ lb. BACON buoyant at 20c. ₱ lb. HONEY firm at 4½ reals ₱ gallon. POTATOES dull at $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl. PETROLEUM buoyant. HAMS in good demand at 22½c. for sugar-cured. LUMBER dull; White Pine, $17@$18 ₱ 1,000. SHOOKS flat; box 5@5½ reals; hogsheads, $2@2 25. Empty Hogsheads dull at $2 25@$2 50. Hoops in demand. Freights quiet; ₱ box of Sugar to Northern and Southern ports, $1 25@$1 75; ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $7 50@$8 75; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $4@$4 50; ₱ ton to Falmouth and Orders, 47s. 6d.@50s. Exchange—On London, 10½@11½ ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 1 ₱ cent. premium @ par; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, par @½ ₱ cent. premium; in currency, 24½ ₱ cent. discount; short sight, in currency, 24@23 ₱ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 6.

EXCHANGE on New-York weak, but rates unchanged. FLOUR heavy; Spring Extras, $5@$6 50. WHEAT advanced ¼c.; No. 1 at $1 16@$1 16½; No. 2 at $1 11½. CORN dull and easier; New, 56½c.@56⅞c.; No grade, 54c.@55c. OATS dull at 54½c.@54¾c. RYE quiet at $1 17@$1 20. BARLEY dull and nominally unchanged. WHISKY nominal at 90c.@90½c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $30 75@$31. LARD steady at 18c. Sweet Pickled HAMS, 16¼c.; Dry Salted Shoulders, 13c., buyer, March. Dressed HOGS quiet at $12@$12 50. Live HOGS dull and declined 10c.@15c.; Common to Fair, $9@$9 75. CATTLE firm; Butcher's stock, $5@$6 75; Good to Choice shipping, $7@$8. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Rye, 1,180 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats, 4,800 bushels Rye, 3,300 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 6.

COTTON in fair demand and firm; Middlings, 28¼c.; sales 3,500 bales; receipts, 814 bales; exports, 12,390 bales. GOLD, 131½. Sterling EXCHANGE, 43½. Commercial EXCHANGE, 41@42. FLOUR weaker; Superfine, $6 37½; Double Extra, $6 75; Treble Extra, $7 25. CORN is dull at 78c. OATS firm at 80c. BRAN dull at $1 15. HAY firm; Prime, $28@$30. PORK dull and lower; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Ribs, 17¼c.; Clear sides, 17½c. LARD dull; Tierces, 19c.@20c.; Kegs, 21½c.@22c. SUGAR—No demand; nominally, Common, 11¼c.; Prime, 13½c.; Yellow Clarified, 15c. MOLASSES—No demand; nominally, Prime, 72c.@75c. WHISKY quiet; Western, rectified, 95c.@$1. COFFEE steady; Fair, 15¼c.@16c.; Prime 17¼c.@18¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 6.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON nothing doing. HEMP nothing doing. FLOUR heavy. WHEAT declining; strictly Prime to Fancy Fall, $1 90@$2; Fair to Choice Spring, $1 20@$1 35. CORN heavy; in bulk, 55½c.@58c.; sacked, 65c.@68c. OATS easier; sales at 65½c.@68c. BARLEY firm at $1 75@$2 35 for Choice and Fancy Illinois Spring. RYE easier at $1 35@$1 38. WHISKY unchanged. PORK lower; sales at $31 75. Bulk MEATS dull; Packed Clear Sides, 16¼c.; Shoulders nominally 12½c.@13c. BACON dull at 14c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull at 18c. for Prime Steam.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 6.

COTTON steady; Middlings at 29c.@30c. CLOVERSEED active at $9 50@$10. FLAXSEED sells at $2 55. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 75@$7 50; Pennsylvania do., $7@$8 25; Ohio do., $8@$10. WHEAT dull and declined 10c.; sales 6,000 bushels Red at $1 70@$1 80; White, $2. RYE, $1 55. CORN dull and lower; sales 6,000 bushels Yellow at 88c.; Mixed Western, 84c. OATS in fair demand; sales 10,000 bushels Western at 70c.@75c. GROCERIES at a stand. WHISKY dull at 95c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 6.

FLOUR nominal. WHEAT—Sales good; Shipping, $1 62½. LEGAL TENDERS, [illegible]. MINING STOCKS active; during the week sales ex-ceeding $2,000,000. Yellow Jacket declared a dividend of $5 per share, payable the 15th inst.; Alpha, 37; Belcher, 23; Bullion, 31; Chollar Potosi, 174; Confidence, 46; Crown Point, 77; Empire Mill, 75; Gould & Curry, 114; Hale & Norcross, 81; Imperial, 110; Kentucky, 280; Ophir, 38; Overman, 72; Savage, 69; Sierra Nevada, 32; Yellow Jacket, 78.

OSWEGO, Saturday, March 6.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 10,000 bbls. at $7@$7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $9 for White, and $10 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 65, and White Canada at $1 85. CORN quiet at 88c. OATS 70c. for Western. BARLEY, $2 for Canadian. RYE inactive. CORN MEAL, $1 85 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED scarce and firm; Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $32 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 85c.; to Albany, 67c.

BUFFALO, Saturday, March 6.

FLOUR dull at $6 50@$6 75 for No. 1 City ground Spring. WHEAT entirely nominal and neglected. New CORN scarce; sales, seven car lots at 78c.@80c., on the track to arrive. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE neglected. BARLEY, $2 10 for Canadian; sales 2,000 bush. SEEDS steady and unchanged. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES dull and nominally unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, March 6.

FLOUR dull; Choice Minnesota, $6@$6 25. WHEAT declining; No. 1 at $1 13; No. 2 at $1 08. OATS steady at 50c. for No. 2. CORN quiet and drooping; New, 55c.@57c. RYE quiet at $1 11 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. Dressed HOGS lower; quoted at $12@$12 50. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 6.

FLOUR dull; Family, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT—Little offered; Winter Red, $1 45; No. 2 at $1 33. CORN steady at 64c.@66c. OATS, 67c.@69c. RYE, $1 42. COTTON, 28c.@28½c.; demand light. WHISKY, 91c. PROVISIONS unsettled and nominal. Mess PORK, $31 50. LARD—Prime City, 18c. BACON—Sides, 16¼c. packed; Bulk Shoulders held 12¼c. Gold, 130¼. Exchange firm. Money close.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 6.

TOBACCO—Sales 58 hhds. low grades; Lugs to Medium Leaf at $4 70@$12. COTTON, 28c. Mess PORK, $32. LARD, 18¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Bulk Shoulder, 12c.; Clear Rib, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c., all packed. FLOUR, $6 50@$8. WHEAT, $1 50@$1 55. CORN, 63c.@65c. OATS, 68c.@69c. RYE, $1 50. WHISKY, 89c.

TOLEDO, Saturday, March 6.

FLOUR nominal. WHEAT heavy and lower; Amber, $1 51 on the spot; $1 54 buyer March; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 75; No. 1 Spring, $1 25. CORN declining; sales of No. 1 on the spot at 66c.@67c.; seller April, 67c.; No. 2 at 64c. OATS firmer at 63c. for Michigan. RYE quiet and steady; No. 1 at $1 32. BARLEY declining; State grades, $1 85. Dressed HOGS dull.

WILMINGTON, Saturday, March 6.

Spirits TURPENTINE declined 2c.; sales at 48c. ROSIN steady; Refined, strained, $1 75. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR steady at $1 85. COTTON a shade better, 27c. for Low Middlings. The weather is unusually cold and keeps Crude Turpentine back from making its appearance in the market as early as usual.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, March 6.

COTTON firmer at 28¼c.@28½c.; Receipts, 700 bales; Exports, 300 bales. Superfine FLOUR, $6@$6 50. CORN, 75c. OATS, 74c. PORK, $32@$32 50. Bulk MEATS weak; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 17c. Dressed HOGS, $11 50@$12.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 6.

COTTON firm and quiet; Middling Uplands, 29c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. Grain market unchanged from yesterday. Mess PORK quiet at $32. BACON quiet and unchanged. LARD unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, March 6.

COTTON in rather better demand; sales 750 bales; Middlings at 28¼c.; receipts, 382 bales; exports coastwise, 610 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, March 6.

COTTON very firm, with an advancing tendency: Middlings, 28¼c.; sales, 350 bales; receipts, 58 bales; exports coastwise, 420 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, March 6.

COTTON—Demand good; market firm; sales, 900 bales; Low Middlings, 27c.; receipts, 294 bales; exports, 3,742 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, March 6.

COTTON—The market is firmer; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 120 bales; Middlings, 27¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 6.

Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, Third Issue, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 45¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57; Gold, 130¾.

[Advertisement.]

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway—*Dear Sir:* I have the pleasure of informing you that your Burglar Alarm Telegraph has saved my house from burglars once. It is also valuable to me in the indication it gives of any failure to properly close the doors and windows at night; in the sense of security afforded by the knowledge of the presence of a sentinel, faithful, sleepless and incorruptible, and in the perfect protection to property afforded by its use. Yours, &c., A. W. DIMOCK, No. 148 Wall-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York
City of Brooklyn	Feb. 23	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

City of Manchester	March 9	New-York	Liverpool
Holsatia	March 9	New-York	Hamburg
Nebraska	March 10	New-York	Liverpool
Java	March 10	New-York	Liverpool
Weser	March 11	New-York	Bremen
Australasian	March 11	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brooklyn	March 13	New-York	Liverpool
Britannia	March 13	New-York	Glasgow
Ariel	March 13	New-York	Bremen

FOR VERA CRUZ, HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Cleopatra	March 10	New-York	Vera Cruz
Alaska	March 11	New-York	Aspinwall
Eagle	March 11	New-York	Havana
De Soto	March 13	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Manchester*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through, *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	4 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall—Captain A. G. Jones, Samuel Theller, wife, mother, 3 children and nurse, W. W. Capen, Louis Tonsing, G. H. Flots and wife, L. A. Kingsley, U. S. N., Captain J. H. Smith, U. S. A., J. T. Ernest, Mrs. G. T. Mayne and daughter, J. Barker, U. S. N., T. L. Cooper, A. H. Price, U. S. N., G. Bernan, U. S. N., A. O. Goodroe, U. S. N., C. J. McConnell, Lieutenant-Commander Walker, Dr. B. R. Martin, G. R. Fershenthall, J. L. Sinclair, Captain J. T. Foster, wife and infant, U. S. A., E. D. Robie, U. S. N., E. S. Houston, U. S. N., L. W. Miller, Miss Anne Hogan, John Connelly, Wm. Shields, John Williams, G. W. Jackson, wife and infant, L. Smith, M. Hine, M. J. Mahoney, Samuel Harrison, J. M. Foster, Charles Wilson, C. H. Levy and wife, E. R. Osgood, J. Toralla, S. B. Bond, wife and 2 children, Mrs. L. W. Johanning and infant, Wm. Tuggy, 2 children and infant, George Dawson, Andrew Faumacht, C. Burbel, B. E. Edsal, Mrs. C. Piper, John Grier, H. N. McCormick, Leon Hirsch, Morris Dreyfus, D. Gottlieb, Leon Kessler, T. B. Thompson, and 75 others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 24 | Sun sets..... 5 59 | Moon rises. 3 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 27 | Gov. Island. 5 16 | Hell Gate.. 6 38

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, March 7.

Arrived.

Steamship Rising Star, King, Aspinwall Feb. 27, at 3 P. M., with mails, mdse. and treasure to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. March 1, at 9 P. M., lat. 17 40 N., lon. 75 20 W., passed steamship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Crescent City, Holmes, New-Orleans Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Frederic Baker.

Steamship General Barnes, Morton, Savannah March 4, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced a tremendous N. W. gale from Hatteras to this port.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Armstrong, Liverpool Dec. 18, with mdse. and 174 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails.

Brig E. P. Nash, Lacey, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Brig Delmont Locke, (of Bangor,) Cochran, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. David Faust, (of Boston,) Lord, Trinidad de Cuba 16 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to Tupper & Beattie. Sid. in co. with brig Lizzie Troop, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Stow, Menkin, Jacksonville 17 ds., with yellow pine for Hartford.

Schr. D. W. Saunders, Davis, Little, S. C., 7 ds., with lumber to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Mahaska, Bray, Jacksonville 6 ds., with yellow pine to Warren Ray.

Schr. J. V. Wellington, Snow, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Ann Carlet, Westcott, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Creswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, Dodge, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Charles H. Northam, Felton, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. M. H. Mills, Lewis, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Gladwin, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Hattie Baker, Crowell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Leonesa Barnard, Portland 6 ds., with copper to order.

Schr. J. B. Myers, Raymond, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Mills, White, New-Haven.

Schr. Justice, King, South Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Plymouth, Parker, Boston.

Schr. Mary E. Rich, Rich, Boston.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, March 7—Arr. steamship Magnolia, from New-York; Falcon, from Baltimore; schrs. Flying Scud, from Norfolk; W. H. Thorndike, from Baltimore; E. N. Hawkins, from Boston; Golia, from Boston; Sylvan, from New-York.

Off the port—Bark H. E. Hussey, from Liverpool. Sld. steamship Manhattan, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, March 7—Arr. ship Screamer, from Liverpool; schrs. Moses B. Bramhill, from New-York; Maggie Mouldery, from New-York; Carrie K. Webb, from Baltimore.

The weather is cold and the wind N. E.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Feb. 25, steamship Rising Star, King, New-York; brig Minnie Abbe, Harding, New-York; 27th, schr. Ste. Croix, Collins, St. John's. Sld. Feb. 22, schr. Maggie McNiel, Snow, Swan Island; 24th, brig Jennie Morton, Shanks, S. S. West Keys; 27th, schr. Thomas Clyde, Scull, Swan Island.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 7.—The steamships Nevada, Captain Williams, from New-York Feb. 24, and the Etna, Captain Bridgman, from New-York Feb. 24, have arrived at this port, on the way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 7.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company's steamship Allemannia, Captain Bardua, from New-York Feb. 25, for Hamburg, arrived off this port at 9 o'clock this evening.

FURNITURE.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

To Close the Business.

MEEKS,

No. 686 Broadway,

NEAR FOURTH-ST.,

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH AND VALUABLE FURNITURE, WORTH OVER

$150,000,

At an Immense Sacrifice!

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The balance of this stock must be sold to close the business before the 1st of May.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUALS of PHRENOLOGY and PHYSIOGNOMY for 1865-6-7-8 and 9, combined, in one volume. 250 Engravings, with Bashfulness, how to overcome it; Marriage of Cousins; Stammering, its cause and cure; Jealousy; Mirthfulness, Wit, Humor; What can I do Best? Only $1. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANNUAL for 1869 contains the true basis of education; Rev. John Cumming, D. D.; Blind Tom; Life among the Miners; Revs. Drs. Dix, Janes, Dowling, Osgood, Isaacs, Purcell and Stewart; also, Artemus Ward; Sam Slick; a Cannibal; Wilkie Collins; Hepworth Dixon; Victor Cousin; How to Study Faces; Dumas; Swinburne; Julian; Andrew Jackson and others. Only 25 cents. Agents supplied on liberal terms.

REMOVAL.

JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO

HAVE REMOVED TO THE SPACIOUS STORE, 314 and 316 Broadway, N. Y.,

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SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING

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that has EVER BEEN OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, and they beg the attention of purchasers, as the GOODS WILL BE SOLD at the lowest possible prices.

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NEW TOMATOES AND CUCUMBERS

FRESH FROM THE VINES.

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MANTEL ORNAMENTS, TOILET ARTICLES, OPERA-GLASSES, PARASOLS, FANS, LEATHER GOODS, FAIENCE, PALISSY, AND EVERY VARIETY IN JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

Seventy thousand cures of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Phthisis, Liver, Nervous, Bilious and Stomach disorders have been operated by DU BARRY'S delicious

REVALENTA

ARABICA FOOD,

which saves fifty times its cost in medicine.

Sold in tins of one pound, $1 25; two pounds, $2 25; twelve pounds, $18.

DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York, and all chemists.

IRON FRONTS FOR DWELLINGS.

We are prepared to furnish and erect Iron Fronts for dwellings, to take the place of brick or brown-stone; equally handsome, more durable, and much cheaper.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, Nos. 77 and 83 Liberty-st.

A CURE FOR RUPTURE.

DR. GREGORY, from his long experience in the treatment of Rupture, is prepared to warrant a permanent cure of this dangerous disease by wearing WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and bathing the afflicted parts with his celebrated HERNIA LOTION. Special attention is given to this branch of surgery, and a cure warranted without pain or danger, which will not interfere with labor or business of any kind. Pamphlets sent for ten cents, giving full explanations. Address C. AUGT. GREGORY, M. D., No. 609 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 209, March 6, 1869.

53, 18, 6, 12, 50, 76, 65, 44, 15, 17, 13, 27, 71.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 210, March 6, 1869.

66, 74, 18, 25, 39, 38, 19, 9, 1, 47, 35, 58, 51.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 205, March 6, 1869.

73, 60, 18, 28, 42, 10, 78, 15, 29, 66, 72, 59, 57.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 204, March 6, 1869.

65, 11, 12, 39, 44, 3, 74, 55, 25, 6, 51, 20, 43.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information free.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.